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NAKASONE TELLS DIET OF DEFENSE BUDGET PLANS

OW141115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1004 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 14 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told the Diet (parliament) Tuesday he wants to boost defense spending for fiscal 1983 by 7.346 percent with a view to relations with the United States which has asked Japan to spend more on defense.

The Defense Agency has called for a fiscal 1983 defense budget of yen 2,776 billion (about dollars 11.3 billion), compared with yen 2,586 billion (about dollar 10.5 billion) in fiscal 1982.

The prime minister was replying to opposition questioners Tuesday on the second day of a three-day lower house Budget Committee session to deliberate a fiscal 1982 'supplementary budget' designed to cut state spending by yen 2.1 trillion to yen 47.5 trillion (about dollar 194 billion) in the current fiscal year ending next March.

Taking the floor for interpellation were Komeito Secretary General Junya Yano, Democratic Socialist Keigo Ouchi, Communist Mitsuhiro Kaneko and United Social Democrat Yanosuke Narazaki.

Ouchi took up defense and questioned whether the Nakasone Cabinet would stick to the 1976 government decision to hold defense spending below 1 percent of the gross national product (GNP).

The prime minister said defense spending could conceivably top the 1 percent ceiling but that he would exert his maximum effort to keep that from occurring.

Nakasone said in the Diet's plenary session last week he would keep the ceiling for the time being but added he could not commit himself on future developments. The fiscal 1982 defense budget works out to 0.968 percent of the revised estimated GNP at yen 267 trillion (about dollar 1.09 trillion).

Further Report

OW141357 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 14 (KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday made a statement which could essentially torpedo a six-year policy to keep Japan's defense spending below 1 percent of gross national product (GNP). Nakasone told a Diet (parliament) Budget Committee meeting: "Japanese defense efforts have been insufficient when compared with foreign countries, particularly the United States and NATO nations."

"It cannot be helped if our maximum efforts (to keep defense outlays below the 1 percent ceiling) are without success," he said.

Political pundits said Nakasone, whose government was inaugurated last month, made the statement, regarded as a change in Japan's defense policy, with a view to relations with the United States. Calls are mounting in the United States for Japan to sharply increase its defense expenditures to counter a rapid Soviet military buildup in the Far East.

Nakasone, 64, is scheduled to visit Washington January 17-22 for talks with President Ronald Reagan and other U.S. leaders on defense, trade and other issues. Nakasone made the statement Tuesday in answering an opposition question as to whether his government will stick to the 1976 government decision to hold defense spending below 1 percent of GNP.

The Defense Agency has called for a fiscal 1983 defense budget of yen 2,776 billion (about dollar 11.3 billion), compared with yen 2,586 billion (about dollar 10.5 billion) in fiscal 1982. The fiscal 1982 defense budget works out to 0.968 percent of the revised estimated GNP at yen 267 trillion (about dollar 1.1 trillion).

NAKASONE REACTS TO U.S. SENATE DEFENSE RESOLUTION

OW150917 Tokyo KYODO in English 0234 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 15, KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told reporters Wednesday he would study seriously a response to a resolution passed by a U.S. Senate committee urging Japan to boost its military build-up.

The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee passed Tuesday (Washington time) the resolution based on a draft submitted in November last year by Sen. Carl Levin and Rep. Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House International Affairs Committee.

The resolution called on Japan to fulfill its pledges of military build-up as outlined by former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki during his visit to the U.S. in May last year. Japanese Government sources said it was reasonable for the U.S. to have interests in defense build-up in Japan, an ally of the U.S., and that Japan would defend itself independently.

The Defense Agency may make use of the U.S. resolution, passed as a roundup of U.S. calls for a Japanese substantial defense build-up, to boost defense spending in a budget for fiscal 1983. The resolution failed to tie Japan's defense spending to any specific ratio in terms of the gross national product (GNP), although its original draft stipulated Japan should boost its defense outlays to above 1 percent of the GNP.

The passage of the resolution was originally expected for September before former Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito visited Washington and had been delayed due to U.S. mid-term elections. The passage of the resolution came prior to preparation of the fiscal 1983 budget and Nakasone's scheduled visit to Washington in January.

PRC ENVOY ON CONTACTS WITH USSR, TIES WITH U.S.

OW150831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0819 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 15, KYODO -- Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang Wednesday said that China has been asking the Soviet Union to change its hegemonistic attitude and to remove the threat it is posing to the world and China during recent contacts between the two countries. Speaking at a luncheon meeting of the Japan National Press Club, the ambassador said that China maintains its diplomatic principle to oppose hegemonism and promote peace in the world.

The ambassador described the contacts with the Soviet Union as "negotiations," while official Chinese description so far has avoided the use of the word "negotiation."

Questioned about a possible shift in China's foreign policy, currently moving back toward the Soviet Union, if the United States made concessions on the Taiwan issue, Song categorically denied it and said that there is no link between China's fundamental policies toward the United States and the Soviet Union.

The ambassador said that the Soviet Union is posing a threat to China and other countries by maintaining its troops in Afghanistan, supporting Vietnam which has forces in Kampuchea and deploying a large number of troops along the Sino-Soviet borders. Song said that China understands Japan and any other sovereign nation building up its defense capability in order to ensure its own security. In this context, he said, China would understand the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, if it is aimed at maintaining the security of Japan. The Japanese people themselves should decide whether or not their country should increase its defense capability, he said.

Citing the favorable development of Sino-Japanese relations over the past 10 years since the establishment of diplomatic ties, Song said that the Chinese Government attached importance to ties with Japan because friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are in the interest of the peoples of both countries and contribute to peace and security in Asia and the Pacific.

Referring to the textbook dispute last summer over description in Japan's school books which China said distorted historical facts, Song said the problem was solved in principle on the government level.

The peoples of both two countries now know that the current good ties are very valuable, he added.

On deterioration of relations with the United States which he said was caused by Washington's attitude toward Taiwan, Song said that he hoped a further development of Sino-Japanese relations would face no obstacles over the Taiwan issue.

NAKASONE DISCUSSES FY 84 POLICY OPTIONS

OW141341 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 14, KYODO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday indicated that the government might reconsider its policy of reconstructing the deficit-plagued national finances without tax increase when it prepares a budget for fiscal 1984.

He told the House of Representatives Budget Committee that if reliance on national bond issues to make up for revenue shortfalls should continue to increase in that fiscal year starting in April 1984, the government "could enter a new phase in choosing among policy options" for fiscal management. He made the remark in answer to an opposition question after saying that the government will hold fast to the policy of fiscal reconstruction without tax hikes in fiscal 1983 starting next April.

Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, speaking before the same committee, echoed the prime minister's view.

He did not rule out the possibility that the policy would be reconsidered in fiscal 1984 and after to increase indirect taxes.

Takeshita pointed out that the recommendation for administrative reform, earlier submitted by an advisory body to the prime minister, acknowledged that the ratio of indirect to direct taxes could be reexamined so long as the nation's tax burden, the proportion of taxes to the gross national product (GNP), did not rise. Referring to a general consumption tax, which was rejected by the Diet (parliament) in 1979, the finance minister said the government has no idea of denying "taxes on consumption in general," although it will not impose any such tax that is disapproved by the Diet.

Setsuo Umezawa, director general of the Finance Ministry's Tax Bureau, told the same committee that the government is disinclined to impose new taxes on advertisements and gambling in fiscal 1983. But he did not rule out such a possibility in the medium- and long-term perspective.

NAKASONE NOT TO INTERFERE IN TANAKA TRIAL

OW140501 Tokyo KYODO in English 0309 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 14, KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday he will not exercise his authority to interrupt prosecutors in the Lockheed payoff scandal involving former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

"I don't intend to invoke the right of command (as prime minister)," Nakasone said at a meeting of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives in response to a question from Junya Yano, secretary general of opposition Komeito Party.

Tanaka, de facto leader of the biggest faction within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, has been on trial for allegedly receiving yen 500 million from Lockheed Corp. in the bribery case uncovered in 1976. The trial started in the Tokyo District Court in early 1977 and is expected to wind up next year.

Justice Minister Akira Hatano said at the committee session that he could not make careless comments since the case is still pending in the court. Previously, he expressed doubt on the manner in which the prosecution assembled evidence against Tanaka and other defendants, such as allowing former Lockheed executives immunity in return for giving testimony in deposition.

Prime Minister Nakasone said: "I maintain the policy of not exercising my authority (over the prosecution) in taking into account the political responsibility of my Cabinet as a whole, public opinion and the effect of the case."

VRPR SCORES S. KOREAN-U.S. CENTENNIAL FUNCTION

SK150139 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour we will talk about the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring held a ceremony to dedicate a monument commemorating the centennial of the establishment of South Korean-U.S. diplomatic relations.

At Freedom Park in Inchon on 14 December, the Chon Tu-hwan ring held a government-patronized function to dedicate the bust of Shufeldt and a monument commemorating the centennial of the establishment of the South Korean-U.S. diplomatic relations.

Prior to this, a reception was arranged at the Olympus Hotel in Inchon to celebrate the dedication of the monument. Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok babbled there that the dedication of the monument will pave the way for further consolidating the friendship between them as a partnership. This is an ugly act that can be committed only by pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitors like the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Under the pretext of commemorating the historical event of the conclusion of the South Korean-U.S. commercial treaty of friendship, the Chon Tu-hwan ring held a ceremony to dedicate the bust of Shufeldt and the monument. This is an intolerable insult and challenge to history and our nation.

As for the South Korean-U.S. commercial treaty of friendship, it was an unequal treaty aimed at invading our country and subordinating it to the U.S. imperialists. Since the conclusion of the treaty, the U.S. imperialists have continuously committed acts of war, plunder and murder to enslave our masses, incessantly intensifying their aggression against our country. This is clearly shown by the bloody 100-year history of aggression and of war.

The ceremony to dedicate the bust of Shufeldt is also a brazen act fabricating a stark historical fact and is a mockery of our masses. It is a well-known fact that Shufeldt was a ringleader who crept into our country as a scout of the U.S. imperialists' aggression and who coercively concluded the South Korean-U.S. commercial treaty of friendship.

In spite of this stark historical fact, the Chon Tu-hwan ring held the ceremony to dedicate the bust of Shufeldt and the monument commemorating the centennial of the establishment of the South Korean-U.S. diplomatic relations. This shows the sordid nature of the pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitors who, by currying favor with the U.S. masters, are trying to enjoy their own prosperity and to realize their wild desire for a long-term power, living upon their masters.

It is also ridiculous for Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok to describe the relationship between South Korea and the United States as a partnership. This is a foolish act to mislead public opinion at home and abroad by pretending as if South Korea were an independent country and to hide the fact that South Korea is a thorough colony of the United States.

History eloquently confirms that the relationship between South Korea and the United States is not a partnership but one between lord and vassal. Indeed, it is one of master and servant. No matter how hard the Chon Tu-hwan ring may talk about partnership, it cannot conceal the fact that South Korea is not an independent country but a complete colony of the United States.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to flatter the U.S. masters and, in return for this, to realize the security of power and its wild desire for long-term power under their backing. Its attempt, however, is useless.

Our masses will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring's nation-selling and treacherous crimes and will more persistently wage the anti-U.S. struggle to force the U.S. troops from South Korea and the antifascist struggle to overthrow the military fascist regime.

VRPR ON WORLDWIDE ANTI-U.S., ANTINUCLEAR MOVEMENT

SK142356 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Roundtable talk from program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [First speaker] In this hour, I would like to discuss the characteristics and significance of the movement vigorously carried out today in the international community to establish nuclear-free peace zones. Prevailing in the international community is a trend for establishing nuclear-free peace zones to prevent war and to preserve peace and security. North Korea is carrying out activities to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone. The peoples of littoral countries on the Pacific Ocean want to convert this sea into a nuclear-free peace zone. The European people want to turn Europe into a nuclear-free peace zone. The peoples of littoral countries on [words indistinct] and Latin American and African peoples are positively joining the movement to establish similar zones in these regions.

[Second speaker] That is right. Even small insular countries in the South Pacific are vigorously carrying out this movement.

[Third speaker] We can see the intensity of the movement to establish such zones from the antiwar, antinuclear movement which has been carried out on a global scale. Participating in the anti-U.S., antinuclear movements carried out in June 1982 on the occasion of Reagan's visit to West Germany were 250,000 people in Bonn, 100,000 people in West Berlin, 250,000 people in Paris and 100,000 people in England. Coinciding with the antinuclear peace march this past July, anti-U.S., antinuclear demonstrations were staged in various areas throughout the world -- that is, in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Tripoli, Antananarivo, Liberia, Tokyo, New Zealand and Mexico. Would you explain the characteristics and significance of this movement?

[Second speaker] One of the characteristics is its size. This movement is rapidly expanding. The number of people participating in the movement carried out in capitalist countries in 1981 to establish nuclear-free peace zones was only 5 million. The number who participated in this movement in 1982 was 20 million as of the end of July. This is a great increase. Let me cite concrete instances. In Germany, 330,000 people from six cities participated in the anti-U.S., antinuclear demonstration staged in April. In May Reagan visited West Germany, 250,000 people participated in a similar movement in Bonn.

[First speaker] The expansion of this movement is surprising and rapid. From this alone, we can fully understand the ardent desire of the world's people and international solidarity. The antiwar, antinuclear movement for the protection of peace has been vigorously carried out in the United States. This June, when the U.S. administration adopted a decision to increase nuclear weapons, political circles opposed it. One million people participated in a movement carried out in New York to oppose this decision. Hundreds of thousands of people participated in the antiwar, antinuclear demonstration which was staged in July, guided by nearly 300 organizations. U.S. newspapers said that this demonstration was the largest one since World War II.

One of the characteristics of the movement to establish nonnuclear, peace zones is that not only ordinary people, such as workers, farmers, students and office workers, but also military personnel in active service, politicians, religious figures and even those from the ruling party participated in this movement and that it was carried out in a very organized manner.

[Second speaker] The might of this movement comes from the fact that it has been continuously expanded, assuming an organized character. In each country, this movement is guided by organizations. Participating in this movement are those from political parties and organizations which differ in political views. In England, there is an antiwar peace organization called the Movement for Nuclear Disarmament. This organization encompasses over 37,000 national council members. Its subordinate organizations embrace 250,000 members. It is said that organization membership is increasing weekly by 500.

[Third speaker] From this, we can tell that the movement to establish peace zones will be better organized and will expand. One of the noteworthy characteristics of this movement is that an offensive against the United States has been stepped up daily.

[Second speaker] That is right. When an anti-U.S., antinuclear movement was carried out in West Germany in April this year, the demonstrators dashed to U.S. military camps, warehouses and nuclear bases. Shouting, "Yankees, we will not become the victims of your nuclear weapons" and "immediately withdraw, taking along nuclear weapons" when Reagan visited West Germany, the demonstrators carried out a large-scale anti-U.S., antinuclear movement, which assumed a riotous nature. Later, in October, they assaulted U.S. military bases and residential areas with explosives.

[First speaker] This is certainly a positive struggle which differs from that which they waged before. The positive nature of the demonstrators participating in the anti-U.S., antinuclear movement is reflected in the slogans they chanted while demonstrating. Previously, the demonstrators only said that they wanted peace, not nuclear war, and demanded that the United States withdraw all nuclear weapons. Just as the demonstrators in Athens, Managua and New Delhi did, those now participating in the movement are demonstrating positiveness and a militant nature by shouting, "Let us sweep the United States -- a nuclear maniac -- from the earth forever," "The United States must bear in mind that it will meet its downfall before making us nuclear victims," and "World people, overthrow the United States -- a vicious warmonger; do not tolerate it."

[Second speaker] That is right. From this, we can fathom the intensity and direction of the anti-U.S., antinuclear movement. The serious problem the United States is facing in the intensified anti-U.S., antinuclear movement to establish nuclear-free peace zones is that, if it continues to threaten peace and security, ignoring the just desire of the world's people, it will be more seriously isolated from the world and will be unable to avoid its downfall due to the intensified worldwide anti-U.S. struggle.

[Third speaker] That is right. Another problem the United States is facing in the anti-U.S., antinuclear movement is that the Western allies, which have been protected under the U.S. nuclear umbrella, have gradually and positively participated in this movement. France has already banished all U.S. military forces, including nuclear weapons, and NATO -- an aggressive U.S. military mechanism -- from the country. Following this, Greece has dismantled U.S. military bases in the country and has urged the U.S. Government to withdraw from Greece, taking along all military personnel. After refusing to join the NATO military structure, Spain has announced that it will conduct a national referendum to ask the people whether Spain should remain a NATO member or withdraw.

[Second speaker] Similar situations are developing in other NATO-member nations.

[First speaker] Indeed, this is a serious and important change. Even the Western allies do not welcome the aggressive U.S. military role.

[Second speaker] It appears that these countries have come to gradually understand that, if they remain under the U.S. nuclear umbrella, instead of being protected by this umbrella, they will be dragged into an aggressive war and suffer total annihilation, without achieving national sovereignty.

[Third speaker] All facts show that the movement to establish nuclear-free peace zones is part of the anti-U.S. movement for independence and is a righteous movement to preserve world peace and security.

[First speaker] Now, let us pause for a musical interlude.

[Third speaker] Now, let us change the subject of our conversation. Let us discuss the anti-U.S., antinuclear movement carried out in Japan to protect peace.

[First speaker] The anti-U.S. antinuclear movement is rapidly expanding in Japan. In October this year, struggles were vigorously carried out throughout Japan -- including Tokyo, Osaka, Hiroshima and Okinawa -- to oppose the U.S. nuclear strategy and to protect independence and peace. Let us briefly review the traits and significance of the anti-U.S., antinuclear movement which has recently been carried out in Japan. It is noteworthy to review the anti-U.S., antinuclear movement in Japan.

[Second speaker] Japan is the first country in the world to suffer nuclear disasters from the United States. The antiwar peace protection movement has been conducted in Japan for a long time, along with the anti-U.S., antinuclear movement. This movement has unprecedentedly expanded in recent years. The antinuclear peace protection movement carried out on 24 October this year to mark the beginning of a UN disarmament week affords ample evidence. Antinuclear peace movements were staged simultaneously throughout Japan on this day. Five hundred thousand people from 280 organizations gathered in Osaka. In Tokyo, a meeting was held at Miyashita Park, led by representatives of seven organizations; a meeting at a city hall in Shibuya was led by organizations including the Japanese Consultative Council for Banning Atomic and Nuclear Tests. In addition to this, writers and stage and movie actors held meetings.

[Third speaker] Japanese mass media described these meetings as an unprecedentedly large anti-U.S., anti-nuclear movement. The anti-U.S., antinuclear movement has been carried out in an organized manner with the participation of influential figures from various social circles, including the political, academic and religious sectors, and even of representatives from the ruling party and of policymakers as well as ordinary people, including workers, farmers, intellectuals and office workers.

[Second speaker] This is why the anti-U.S., antinuclear movement in Japan has gradually expanded, and has taken on a persistent nature. Carefully reviewing the anti-U.S., antinuclear movement currently carried out in Japan, we note that the National Council for Banning Atomic and Nuclear Raids and the Consultative Council for Banning Nuclear Tests are leading this movement. Participating in this movement are representatives from the various political parties and social organizations, including the Japanese Communist and Socialist Parties and Sohyo. Thus, this movement is well organized. Eighty million people, the majority of adults in Japan, participated in the signature campaign carried out this year to ban nuclear tests.

[First speaker] What is noteworthy in this phenomenon is that it has demonstrated the organizational might and vitality of the anti-U.S., antinuclear movement currently carried out in Japan. What is most noteworthy in the antinuclear, peace protection movement currently carried out in Japan is that the brunt of this movement has been increasingly directed at the United States and the reactionary Japanese ruling circles, which have colluded with it.

[Second speaker] That is right. The Japanese people are strongly demanding that U.S. military bases in Japan be totally dismantled, that all lethal weapons and U.S. forces be withdrawn and that all warships and military planes carrying nuclear weapons not be allowed to be deployed in Japan. They are struggling to oppose all aggressive military exercises staged between the United States and Japan to demonstrate military might with regard to the Korean Peninsula. In the anti-U.S., peace protection movements carried out throughout Japan in October this year, the Japanese people shouted, "The United States must stop attempts to annihilate mankind with strength." "The Japanese authorities should not allow the United States to deploy nuclear weapons," "We want peace," "the United States can never make us the victims of Nagasaki and Hiroshima." "The murderous United States must immediately withdraw from Japan and Asia." In Osaka and in some other areas of Japan, at 1300 participants in meetings feigned an airraid drill, falling at the recorded roar of U.S. B-29 bombers, demonstrating that they oppose falling victim to U.S. nuclear weapons.

[Third speaker] A struggle was staged in Mizawa, Aomori, last Wednesday to oppose the deployment at a U.S. Air Force Base of F-16 fighters carrying nuclear weapons. Shouting, "The United States must not turn Mizawa into its war base," enraged Japanese people dashed to this air force base. Also, Japanese mass media bitterly denounced this deployment. The ASAHI SHIMBUN said that the Japanese Government's action of yielding the Mizawa base to the United States completely contradicts the interests of the people. This action has enraged social circles. This action will certainly heighten tension in the Far East.

[Second speaker] Also, while staging a strike to demand democracy and the right to exist, workers have chanted anti-U.S. slogans. The brunt of the anti-U.S. peace protection movement carried out in Japan is being directed at the United States and the Japanese ruling circles, which have colluded with it. The significance of the anti-U.S., peace protection movement in Japan is that its aims are against the United States and for peace. Some Japanese people once thought that Japan's security could only be achieved under the cover of the U.S. nuclear umbrella. Although some people still cherish this idea, the majority of the Japanese people reject the U.S. nuclear umbrella. This is a significant change particularly under circumstances in which Japan has been converted into a U.S. powder keg and outpost for aggression against the Korean Peninsula and Asia.

[First speaker] Thus, the Japanese people have come to correctly understand the aggressive nature of the U.S. nuclear strategy. They are clearly aware of the fact that only by following the anti-U.S. cause can they achieve the independence, sovereignty and peace for Japan and peace in the world and Asia. In any case, the anti-U.S., antinuclear movement in Japan clearly shows that the anti-U.S. cause for independence is the uncontrollable trend of the contemporary era. Now it is time to close. See you later. Thank you for your useful comments.

NODONG SINMUN URGES ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

SK111533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 11 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article titled "It Is Inevitable for the South Korean People To Rise Up in Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence," which reads in part:

South Korea is now a scene of furious flames of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and democracy of the people and students. Their anti-U.S. struggle for independence is an eruption of the grievances pent up under the brutal colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists that continued for 37 years.

Now the South Korean people are languishing under the colonial fascist rule of the vicious U.S. imperialists for a longer period than under the Japanese imperialists colonial rule. Under the most reactionary colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists, South Korea has turned into a dark land where the sovereignty of the nation is wantonly violated and obliterated and massacre and terrorism prevail and into a living hell of famine and poverty.

How can a Korean of national conscience remain an onlooker to this grave situation?

The South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence proceeds from bloody lessons gained in their protracted struggle against the puppet rule. They have waged in the past a persistent struggle to overthrow the puppet clique imposing all misfortunes upon them and democratise society. But their demand for the democratisation of society has not been met and more vicious fascist rule is forced upon them each time the puppets are changed. This is because the U.S. imperialists entrenched there decide everything.

The massacre in Kwangju clearly showed that all the treacherous crimes of the South Korean ruling clique were committed under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

The true colour of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have maintained the colonial rule in South Korea, disguising themselves as a "defender" and a "friend" of the South Korean people, was dragged into the light of day by the Kwangju massacre.

"The United States is neither our friend nor our helper" -- this is the lesson the South Korean people have gained in the land of Kwangju drenched with blood.

It is clear to everyone that, as long as the U.S. imperialists lord it over in South Korea as the colonial ruler, the ardent desire of the South Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification can never be realised.

It is natural and entirely just for the South Korean people to have risen up in struggle under the banner of anti-U.S. imperialism and independence. No one or nothing can block their anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

VRPR ON ARREST OF IDEOLOGICAL CIRCLE IN SOUTH

SK100905 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour we will talk about the Chon Tu-hwan ring's arrest of patriotic intellectuals who have endlessly longed for North Korea, adhering to the great chuche idea and learning about it.

As has been already reported, on 8 December, the authorities of the North Cholla provincial police committed the outrage of illegally arresting or searching for about 10 patriotic intellectuals who have endlessly longed for the North, adhering to the great chuche idea -- the idea of the current era -- and studying and spreading it by organizing the ideological circle "Osonghoe," mainly composed of high school teachers.

According to the report, the police arrested 8 teachers at Cheil High School in Kunsan: Mr Yi Kwang-ung, Mr Pak Chong-sok, Mr Chon Song-won, Mr Yi Ok-yol, Mr Hwang Yun-tae, Mr Kang Yang-ki, Mr Choe Kyu-ku and Mr Om Taek-su and Mr Cho Song-yong, a section chief of a certain broadcasting station. The police are also searching for Mr Yun Han-pong, a senior expelled from Chonnam University, who allegedly master-minded the case. In addition, the police booked several other teachers.

According to the announcement of the authorities, reading all kinds of banned books and listening to North Korean broadcasts since August of 1978, they have ardently adhered to the great chuche idea -- the best idea of mankind -- and have devoted themselves to studying and popularizing it.

With resolve to form an organization to lead the broad range of masses to the sacred struggle for national salvation by ideologically indoctrinating the masses and organizing them, those under arrest have allegedly held meetings several times, have carried out ideological study, sung partisans' songs, and have vigorously conducted anti-U.S. and antigovernment activities by organizing the ideological circle "Osonghoe".

They have allegedly published or copied progressive books, including an anthology entitled "Sick Seoul", have distributed them to students and their fellow teachers and have vigorously conducted ideological indoctrination work to inculcate in the masses the spirit of criticizing reality, the consciousness of resisting the system, the consciousness of rejecting outside forces and the consciousness of national independence. In particular, they have strongly demanded the withdrawal of the Yankee aggressors from this land.

Upholding and following the great leader President Kim Il-song -- the sun of the nation and the matchless patriot -- they have longed for North Korea in which he has granted independent politics, placing the masses at the center. They have allegedly conducted patriotic activities and positively supported the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] set forth by the great leader.

Such patriotic activities by them are very righteous and just. There is no excuse for regarding their patriotic activities as crimes.

As you know, it is natural and patriotic to admire the great leader President Kim Il-song -- the lodestar of the liberation of mankind and the sun of the nation -- who is revered and followed by the whole world, and to study and popularize the great chuche idea created by him.

For the world's people to uphold the great leader President Kim Il-song, extolling him as the sun of mankind, to adhere to the immortal chuche idea, which was created by him, as guiding idea of mankind and to learn about it are the basic trend of the current era.

In recent days, countless chuche study groups have been formed everywhere in the world to study and popularize the great chuche idea and seminars to discuss the chuche idea have been vigorously held on an international scale.

Chuche study groups have been organized even in the United States -- the headquarters of the world's reactionaries. In Japan, hundreds of chuche study groups have been formed.

Moreover, the International Chuche Institute -- an international standing organization to study the chuche idea -- was established in [word indistinct], Japan, and has conducted the work of studying and popularizing the chuche idea. The work of studying and spreading the great chuche idea is participated in by a broad range of people, ranging from noted political, journalistic, academic and social figures in the world to workers and peasants.

Under these circumstances, it is extremely natural for our fellow countrymen to endlessly admire President Kim Il-song -- the great sun of the nation -- and to adhere to, learn and spread the great chuche idea -- the one and only guiding idea of mankind. In view of the trend of the times and of the people's aspirations, this is really a patriotic act. And it is only natural that they should call for the withdrawal of U.S. forces and support the proposal for founding the DCRK while longing for the North.

All the world's peoples as well as our masses unanimously demand that the Yankee aggressors withdraw from this land without delay. And they praise the North led by the great leader President Kim Il-song as the masses' paradise on earth and as the future utopia of mankind. They say with one voice that the proposal for founding the DCRK put forward by him is the most realistic, reasonable and patriotic proposal for reunification which reflects the concrete reality in the North and the South and the unanimous aspirations of the entire nation.

Those involved in the Osonghoe case who have been illegally arrested recently have called for the withdrawal of the Yankee aggression forces and supported the proposal for founding the DCRK while infinitely longing for the North, the masses' paradise on earth. This is a righteous, patriotic deed reflecting such public sentiment.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has regarded their patriotic deeds as crimes and committed the fascist barbarity of illegally arresting them under the notorious national security law, casting a nationwide dragnet for others or dismissing those involved in the case.

This is a traitorous act against the nation, one which is not tolerable at all and which runs counter to the people's aspirations and trend of the times. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is now scheming to quash, with barbarous fascist suppression, the aspirations and the burning desire of our masses who believe in the great chuche idea and long for the North. However, this is a silly, rash act, like one trying to cover the sun with one's hand. Believing in the great chuche idea, understanding and spreading it has become a worldwide trend. And nothing can prevent public sentiment from longing for the North.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should look squarely at reality and immediately stop the reckless fascist suppressive acts. It should release, unconditionally and immediately, those who believe in the chuche idea and whom it has illegally arrested, and step down from power without delay. This is the unanimous voice of our masses.

PRESS DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TRIP TO PRC

SK150510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 15 (KCNA) -- The press delegation of our country headed by Director of the Press Guidance Bureau Yi Pong-su flew back home from a visit to China on December 14. It was met at the airport by General Director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Chu Hyon-ok, Director of the Publishing House of the Workers Party of Korea Kim Yong-hak and Vice-Director of the Press Guidance Bureau No Hak-yol.

SOVIET FILM SHOW HELD ON HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

SK140336 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 14 (KCNA) -- A film reception was held at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang on December 13 on the occasion of Human Rights Day. Invited there were Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and personages concerned and press officials of different embassies in Pyongyang. O. V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the Soviet Embassy were present there. The attendants appreciated a Soviet film.

YUGOSLAV LEADERS VISIT DPRK EXHIBITION

SK101140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, December 10 (KCNA) -- Korean book, photo and handicraft exhibitions were held recently in Belgrade of Yugoslavia and in Reykjavik of Iceland, according to reports. Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were placed in the exhibition halls. Also placed there were a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il discussing (?work) and a photograph of the dear leader on the platform of the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

On display there were immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Korean books and photographs showing the proud successes made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction and pieces of handiwork.

The exhibitions were visited by Mitja Ribicic, President, and Trpe Jakovlevski, executive member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, a roving ambassador of the Foreign Ministry of Iceland and other party and government officials and political, public and press personages of Yugoslavia and Iceland and diplomatic envoys and people of all strata, over 210,000 in all.

The exhibitions evoked great repercussions among visitors. The president of Iceland said when he received our country's exhibition delegation: The great leader His Excellency Kim Il-song and His Excellency Kim Chong-il saw to it that a book, photo and handicraft exhibition of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Iceland. This is an expression of his warm friendship with me and our people of Iceland. The government and people of Iceland greatly value the friendship with the Korean people and hope that this friendship will grow stronger and develop in the future.

KWP GREETES JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

SK150518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 15 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on December 14 sent a message of greetings to the 47th Congress of the Japan Socialist Party. The message reads:

The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea warmly hails the 47th Congress of the Japan Socialist Party and, through the congress, extends friendly greetings to your entire party members.

The Japan Socialist Party has waged an active struggle at home and abroad for defence of the vital rights and interests of the working people, against the imperialist policies of aggression and war and the militarization of the country and for peace, democracy and neutrality.

Such activities of the Japan Socialist Party are a just struggle which not only fully accords with the interests of the Japanese people who love peace and advocate chajusong (independence) but also contributes to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Workers Party of Korea expresses full support and solidarity for this struggle waged by your party.

The Japan Socialist Party is making great efforts for the development of the good-neighbourly relations between the Korean and Japanese peoples and extending firm solidarity with our people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We express deep thanks for this.

Believing that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation established between our two parties will continue to develop and consolidate in the future, we wish your party congress great success in its work.

NODONG SINMUN SUPPORTS PALESTINIAN CAUSE

SK131048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 13 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary titled "Firm Determination To Retake the Lost Homeland" stresses that the Korean people actively support the just struggle of the Palestinian people and strongly demand the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from southern Lebanon.

Noting that the Palestinian patriots are intensifying various forms of struggle including the armed struggle against the Israeli aggressors in the areas occupied by them, the commentary says: This shows that though the Palestinian people are undergoing temporary difficulties owing to the Israeli Zionists invasion of Lebanon, their determination to retake the lost homeland at any cost is unshakable and they are uniting their ranks through the struggle.

The imperialists and the Israeli Zionists are making desperate efforts to stifle the cause of the Palestinian and Arab peoples.

Due to the heinous schemes of the Israeli aggressors, the situation of Lebanon has now been further aggravated and, particularly, a tense situation which may lead to a new armed clash has been created in Al Biqa' Valley. With no threat and blackmail or aggressive manoeuvres, however, can the Israeli aggressors check the Palestinian people's struggle to retake their lost homeland or found an independent state of Palestine.

Recently Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, expressed his determination to fight to the last against the Israeli aggressors saying that peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved as long as the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate right to build their own independent state in the land of Palestine is not ensured.

To remove tension from the Middle East and fairly solve the Mideast question, an end should be put to the aggression and interference of the U.S. imperialists and Israel in this region, the Israeli aggressors should withdraw from the occupied Arab lands and the national rights of the Palestinian people be restored.

The Palestinian people's just cause enjoying the support and encouragement of the Arab peoples and other progressive people of the world will certainly be crowned with victory.

ROK TO OPEN DOOR WIDER FOR FOREIGN INVESTMENT

SK140040 Seoul YONHAP in English 0027 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 14 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government will open the door wider for foreign investment next year, Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik said Tuesday.

Kang said unlike many developing countries which are now suffering from high inflation and a foreign-exchange crisis, South Korea sees its economy growing steadily thanks to his government's effective economic policies.

He made the remarks at a luncheon meeting of foreign ambassadors and leaders of foreign economic organizations in Seoul.

According to the top financial official, the Korean economy would achieve a five to six percent growth in real terms this year as a result of the government's steady efforts to cushion inflationary spirals, keep wage hikes at a moderate level and lower interest rates and tariffs.

The meeting held at the Lotte Hotel in downtown Seoul was attended by ambassadors from the United States and six other industrialized countries and 20 leaders of foreign economic organizations.

FOREIGN MINISTRY RESHUFFLE REPORTED 14 DEC

SK140450 Seoul YONHAP in English 0313 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 14 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Foreign Ministry Tuesday reshuffled the posts of 14 heads and officials of overseas missions, including Ambassador to Ghana Hwang Kwang-han and Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Chang Ye-chun.

Amb. Hwang was appointed to serve as consul-general in Los Angeles and Amb. Chang to serve as ambassador at large. The ministry named So Kyong-sok, research fellow of the Institute of National Security and diplomacy, as director of the ministry's Planning and Management Office and promoted director Chu Pyong-kuk of the Finance Ministry's Planning and Management Office to second assistant minister.

The other mission chiefs or officials assigned to serve at the ministry headquarters were Ambassador to Belgium Pak Kun, Ambassador to Greece Chong Son-kun, Ambassador to Venezuela Ku Chong-hoe, Ambassador to Ethiopia Chong Hui-taek, Ambassador to Liberia Yi Si-yong, Ambassador to Gabon Ham Tae-hyok, Consul-General in Los Angeles Pak Min-sou, Ambassador to Cameroon Byon Chong-Hyon, Director of Planning and Management Sim Ki-chol and the Second Assistant Minister Yi Chang-su.

CHON URGES MILITARY TO STRENGTHEN COMBAT ABILITY

SK150043 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday directed the military to cultivate combined operation tactics among the army, navy and air force to the highest extent, stressing the need for intensive training to familiarize soldiers with all grounds. He called for regular thorough drills to enable those working in administrative fields to serve as combatants also.

"Closer cooperation between the people and the armed forces should be created at all times to cope with emergencies in perfect unity," he ordered.

The chief executive handed down his instructions when he inspected units of the three armed forces at the front line. Defense Minister Yon Song-min and military chiefs accompanied him. The president called upon the military to pay more attention to defense of coastal areas and to strengthen both night training and drills during the winter season.

While inspecting the units, he heard briefings from commanders on the latest actions of North Korean soldiers; strategies for preventing infiltration by espionage agents; and for defense of both territorial air and water. "The naval operations should be developed to fit our actual circumstances without copying those of foreign countries," he said emphatically.

He said that since the air force has the significant mission of intercepting the enemy first in case of emergency, operations must be conducted most effectively with cooperation by the army and navy. "Recognizing the fact that a self-reliant defense will be possible when the economy continues growing, both spiritual training and economic education should be given to the soldiers," he said.

Chon said that commanders should give lower ranking officers a sense of firm conviction and confidence to establish their rights of command.

SOUTH, NORTH KOREAN ECONOMIES COMPARED

SK130318 Seoul YONHAP in English 0228 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 13 (YONHAP) -- The economic gap between South and North Korea has been widening these days, tallies from the National Unification Board showed Monday.

South Korea's gross national product (GNP) in 1981 was 62.2 billion U.S. dollars, 4.6 times greater than that of North Korea and up from the 1980 ratio of 4.2 to one -- 57.6 billion dollars for the South and 13.6 billion dollars for the North.

The gap in per capita GNP has also widened. The respective per capita GNP for South and North Korea was 1,506 dollars and 758 dollars in 1980, and 1,607 dollars and 750 dollars in 1981.

The South also surpasses the North in exports and shipped out 21.3 billion dollars' worth of commodities last year while North Korea's export amounted to only 1.3 billion dollars.

South Korea's electricity generating capacity was double that of North Korea or 10.8 million kilowatts to 5.1 million kilowatts.

The tally also showed that the production capacities of South Korea in steel and shipbuilding were three and 12 times greater, respectively, than those of North Korea.

South Korea can refine 10 times more oil and produce 22 times more motor vehicles than North Korea, and its cement and textiles production capacities are three and eight times greater, respectively, than the North's.

Despite its lower economic standards, however, North Korea puts 24 percent of its GNP into military spendings while the South spends six percent.

A Unification Board official attributed the widening North-South economic gap to excessive military spending by the North and structural problems in its economy such as the shortage of raw materials and energy and social overhead capital.

PUSAN ARSONISTS APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT

SK141356 Seoul YONHAP in English 1253 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Taegu, South Korea, Dec. 14 (YONHAP) -- Twelve of the 16 defendants, convicted in connection with arson attack on the American Cultural Center in Pusan, appealed to the Supreme Court Tuesday.

The appellants include Roman Catholic priest Choe Ki-sik 39, and Kim Hyon-chang, 32, and Mun Pu-sik, 23, both alleged masterminds of the arson attack March 18 on the U.S. facility, in which one Korean student was killed and three others injured.

Kim's and Mun's death sentences were upheld by the Taegu Court of Appeals Monday. Also confirmed by the appeals court was a three-year sentence given to Choe, accused of harboring some of the other defendants sought in the case.

However, four defendants given suspended terms gave up their appeals.

DAILY VIEWS PARTIES' POLITICAL BILL ACCORD

SK120126 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Dec 82 p 2

[From the "News in Review" column by Cho Pyong-pil: "On Political Bills Rival Parties Save Face in Compromise"]

[Text] In the political row brewing between the ruling and opposition parties over political bills, they fell back on a knack for compromise which helped free them from doldrums that might well have turned out to be serious unless the National Assembly standing committees were normalized Friday.

Obviously to save as much face as possible for their own images, the rival parties have mutually backed down somewhat from their original positions on how to deal with the much-disputed bills, broached by the opposition Democratic Korea Party [DKP] and the Korea National Party [KNP]. It is still premature to determine immediately which side has lost or won in the weary give-and-take game.

Their reconciliation was sought as the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] came up with alternatives to the opposition camp's unrelenting call for the solution of the bills during the current House sitting.

The DKP showed its willingness to contribute to normalizing the function of the paralyzed House panels at an early date if the DJP made a political commitment affirmatively that the bills would be disposed of someday in the future, though not this time. The DJP held fast to its stubborn stance that the reform-related bills should be kept intact.

It does not seem to regard the opposition-proposed bills as a "crunch issue" which, if rejected, would not place bipartisan ties in jeopardy.

However, cognizant of the responsibility likely to be imposed upon the political parties, ruling or opposition, if the house panels continued suffering setbacks as a result of their conflicting views, they sought a turnabout in their positions.

The ruling DJP gave a time limit for completion of interim deliberations by two subpanels, respectively on the amendments to the National Assembly law and the local autonomy law by April and June next year.

The opposition DKP and the KNP appeared to accept this as an outstanding change in the DJP's attitude. Contrary to this viewpoint, the DJP made a little different comments.

Emerging from the floor leaders' meeting Thursday, Yi Chong-chan, DJP floor leader, told reporters that the bipartisan accord on the method of handling the bills did not necessarily mean an intention to redress the National Assembly law. He made it clear, however, that basic structure of the law would be under close scrutiny to find what shortcomings it contained in both operation and system. The opposition parties interpreted the DJP's pledge to examine the fundamental structure of the law as a "progressive and positive approach" to do something to revamp the controversial law.

For the DKP, which got in the hair of the ruling camp with the question concerning the political bills, it was also a headache which required a prompt remedy.

The aftermath of the house sitting would influence one way or the other the national conventions of both the DKP and KNP slated for January or February if it finished its business in the absence of bipartisan compromise on the political bills.

The DJP's commitment to the time limit for interim solution is evaluated as a gesture intended not to cause the political atmosphere to flare up with the turn of new year because of possible challenges to leaderships of the opposition parties in case the political bills remained unresolved. As to the opposition recommendation for establishing Students Day, the ruling DJP also promised to settle it before Nov. 3 next year -- another guarantee the opposition parties obtained.

Besides the amendments to the National Assembly law and the local autonomy law, no action was taken by floor leaders on what to do about the revision of the basic press law and the recommendation for the lifting of the political ban on former politicians, which the opposition parties raised.

BRIEFS

SECRETARY GENERAL OF ASPAC -- Seoul, Dec. 15 -- Former South Korean ambassador to Switzerland Chong Tu-sun has been designated as secretary-general of the Asian Pacific Council (ASPAC), it was learned here Wednesday. The ASPAC post has been vacant since last December when former Secretary-General Hong Song-uk's term expired. Kazushige Kawana of Japan has been serving as acting secretary-general of the three-nation organization. Chong was consul-general in Los Angeles, Osaka and New York before being appointed ambassador to Kenya in 1977. He was appointed as ambassador to Switzerland in 1980 and returned home recently as an ambassador at large. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0228 GMT 15 Dec 82 SK]

MEDIA PRAISE USSR DEFENSE MINISTER'S STANCE

OW100343 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1748 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Dec 9 (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian mass media widely comments on the answers of D. Ustinov, minister of defence of the U.S.S.R., to the questions put by a T.A.S.S. correspondent.

The Soviet defence minister's answers are considered in Mongolia as a convincing proof of the unwavering desire and aspiration of the Soviet Communist Party, the Soviet state and the people for lasting peace the world over, a MONTSAME commentator points out. In his interview D. Ustinov has revealed the incompatibility of the Reagan's statement about the Soviet military superiority. "Such statements, pointed out the minister, do not correspond to the facts... The equilibrium between the Soviet Union and the United States in the sphere of strategic weapons has been thoroughly adjusted as a result of nearly 7 years-old talks of the two sides on working out the S.A.L.T. and has been confirmed by state leaders during its signing."

The Soviet defence minister's answers are a serious warning to the U.S. leaders and their N.A.T.O. allies, who are frantically stepping up the arms race and intensifying military preparations, the commentator stresses. The intention of the Reagan's administration to deploy inter-continental ballistic missiles, MX, testifies to the reactionary essence of the U.S administration's policy driving mankind to the brink of a thermo-nuclear catastrophe.

CEMA TRANSPORT BODY HOLDS MEETING 8-11 DEC

OW141355 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1720 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Dec 13 (MONTSAME) -- A regular session of the C.M.E.A. permanent commission on cooperation in the field of transport was held here from December 8 to 11. Delegates from Bulgaria, Hungary, the G.D.R., Cuba, (?Poland), [words indistinct] Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and also representatives of the C.M.E.A. Secretariat and Yugoslavia took part in it. The participants discussed the questions of great importance for the further development of transport links of the C.M.E.A. member-states and of ensuring international transportation among these countries.

Special attention was paid to realizing the long-term purpose-oriented programme of cooperation in the sphere of expanding transport links. It was pointed out that the member-states would carry out large-scale work on increasing the road and sea freightage. The ways of a more rational use of technical devices, material and manpower resources were mapped out.

Measures aimed at improving the transportation of foodstuffs particularly by using special fast (?trains), express goods trains for delivering vegetables and fruits and at improving refrigerator equipment of the trains were coordinated.

The commission has defined the ways of the further improvement of many-sided scientific and (?technical) cooperation of the C.M.E.A. member-states in the field of transport and has started the working out of programmes of joint scientific and technical researches for 1986-1990. It worked out measures aimed at the future improvement of the time-table of international passengers trains.

CHEA SIM GREET'S CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S JENERAL

BK141507 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1445 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Dec (SPK) -- Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, received in Phnom Penh on 13 December Jaroslav Jeneral, alternate member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth.

Chairman Chea Sim highlighted the progress of the Kampuchean revolution and stressed the preoccupation of the PRK's Government with redressing the national economy and the Kampuchean achievements in all fields.

Chea Sim condemned the "tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" created by the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and ASEAN, to cover the hideous face of Pol Pot, sabotage the Kampuchean revolution and return Pol Pot to massacre the Kampuchean people. He affirmed that the Kampuchean revolution is being strengthened daily while the counterrevolutionary forces are being weakened. The Kampuchean people have successfully outdone the enemy's maneuvers.

Jaroslav Jeneral expressed satisfaction at the progress of the Kampuchean revolution, achieved by the Kampuchean youth who actively participate in the economic restoration, defense and reconstruction of the country which is progressing toward genuine socialism. He expressed his determination to further strengthen the solidarity and cooperation between the youths of Kampuchea and Czechoslovakia.

Sam Sundoeun, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth organization, attended the meeting. Zikmund Tobias, Czechoslovak ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present at the meeting.

CHAN SI, LEADERS MEET WITH VISITING CUBANS

BK141355 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Dec (SPK) -- Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received this morning in Phnom Penh the Cuban Governmental delegation led by Pedro Guelmes, minister of communications.

Meas Samnang, minister of industry; Nuon Sareth, deputy minister of agriculture; and Nut Savoeun, deputy minister of health, attended the meeting. Orestes Quintana Marquez, Cuban ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present.

Chan Si said that agriculture is of the highest priority in Kampuchea-Cuba economic cooperation. Aid provided by Cuba, particularly in training technical personnel, will contribute to the struggle against the imperialists and expansionists who have resorted to an economic blockade aimed at undermining the progress of the Kampuchean revolution, Chan Si affirmed. He added: The KPRP praised the aid provided by Cuba to Kampuchea, as well as to other underdeveloped countries, and acclaimed the armed struggle of the heroic Cuban people under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party against the U.S. imperialists. This struggle is influencing the Kampuchean people.

In the name of the party and the government, Chan Si conveyed his best greetings to the Cuban leaders and declared that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries are being strengthened and consolidated with every passing day. On his part, Pedro Guelmes affirmed that the Kampuchea-Cuba economic cooperation constitutes a first historic step.

During our visit we became aware of the destruction caused by the Pol Pot genocidal clique, Pedro Guelmes said. We heard about this destruction but we did not think it was so serious. It is necessary to visit Kampuchea to realize the extent of it. Like Kampuchea, Cuba is at the frontline of the struggle against the imperialists who have declared an economic blockade against it. But the Cuban revolution can survive. It lives and will live, Pedro Guelmes stressed.

The Cuban Governmental delegation left Phnom Penh this morning at the end of its 8-day visit to Kampuchea. The delegation was seen off by Meas Samnang, minister of industry; Nuon Sareth, deputy minister of agriculture; Nut Savoeun, deputy minister of health; and other personalities. Orestes Quintana Marquez, Cuban ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present at the departure of the delegation.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the delegation laid a wreath of flowers at the Victory Monument. It was received by Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning. The delegation visited the Kompong Speu Hospital, the "7 January" Hospital, the Cheung Ek common graves, the Tuol Sleng high school-prison, various economic establishments, the National Museum, the former Royal Palace, the Kampuchea-Cuba model village in Kouk Troap and the Kompong Kantuot orphanage.

On 12 December, Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, hosted a reception in honor of the delegation.

At the end of this visit, a protocol was signed concerning the creation of a Kampuchea-Cuba Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation and a working program for the 1983-84 period.

AMITY GROUP SIGNS ACCORD WITH CUBAN COUNTERPART

BK141351 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0418 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Dec (SPK) -- Chheng Phon, chairman of the Kampuchea-Cuba Friendship Association, and (Francisco Tosco), head of the Asia Department of the Cuba-Kampuchea Friendship Association, signed in Phnom Penh this morning a protocol on Kampuchea-Cuba cooperation and friendship.

The protocol envisages measures for developing the relations of cooperation between the Kampuchea-Cuba Friendship Association and the Cuba-Kampuchea Friendship Association, and to strengthen the militant solidarity, and fraternal friendship and cooperation between the PRK and the Republic of Cuba.

Orestes Quintana Marquez, Cuban ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present on the occasion.

AFP: SIHANOUK AIDE SAYS PRINCE TO VISIT KAMPUCHEA

OW141445 Hong Kong AFP in English 0808 GMT 14 Dec 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, Dec. 14 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia's anti-Vietnamese coalition government, has reaffirmed his intention to tour Cambodian areas under resistance control, apparently rejecting recent overtures by Hanoi.

A member of the prince's entourage, contacted by telephone today in Pyongyang where the exiled Cambodian leader currently lives, said the former monarch would visit Thailand and his homeland next year at a date yet to be fixed.

The news coincides with unconfirmed reports circulating in the diplomatic community here that Hanoi and the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government had each sent a message to Prince Sihanouk. But the entourage of the 60-year-old prince, president of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government, flatly denied that such messages were sent.

In recent weeks, Vietnam has made a series of overtures toward prince Sihanouk with the apparent aim of trying to drive a wedge in his alliance with the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge and the other non-communist movement led by Nationalist Son Sann.

In a recent interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS in Hanoi, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach made it clear that "nothing prevents Sihanouk from returning to Cambodia and taking part in elections there if he breaks with (Khmer Rouge leader) Pol Pot." Mr Thach's deputy, Vo Dong Giang, told a foreign diplomat: "We will not forget that Sihanouk had welcomed our troops on the sacred soil of the (Cambodian) fatherland," a reference to the time when Prince Sihanouk ruled in Phnom Penh during the Vietnam war. Diplomats here interpreted the prince's restated intention to visit his homeland as a sign that he plans to turn a cold shoulder to Hanoi's overtures.

Prince Sihanouk was to go to Cambodia this month to chair a meeting of his coalition government, which recently scored a major success at the United Nations by retaining the Cambodian seat by a greater margin of votes than in previous years.

But he canceled the trip, officially to get some rest in the North Korean capital, but probably out of pique over the warm welcome Chinese leaders gave to Khmer Rouge chieftain Khieu Samphan in Beijing at a time when the prince was also in the Chinese capital. Mr. Khieu and the prince then both had separate meetings with the Chinese leadership which gave equal treatment to the two Cambodian resistance leaders.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN RED CROSS AID -- Phnom Penh, 12 Dec (SPK) -- During his recent visit to Kampuchea, Dr Janos Hantos, chairman of the Hungarian Red Cross, handed over school materials and clothes to children at the Kompong Kantuot orphanage (Kandal Province). The Hungarian Red Cross also contributed to the funds for the construction of this establishment. At present, 15 Hungarian technicians are working with Kampuchean workers in the building of this orphanage. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 12 Dec 82 BK]

LFNC LEADERS GREET MONG TRIBAL NEW YEAR

Souphanouvong Message

BK150505 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Dec 82

[13 December greetings message from LPDR President Souphanouvong to Mong tribal people]

[Text] Beloved Mong tribal compatriots throughout the country: On the occasion of your traditional Boun Kin Chiang [New Year] this year, on behalf of the party, the government, the LFNC and myself, I would like to extend my warmest congratulations to all Mong tribal compatriots.

Over the past year, especially since the end of the third party congress, the Mong tribal compatriots have cooperated with the Lao people of other tribes in carrying out the tasks of defending our beloved country and building socialism, thereby gradually scoring one achievement after another. It is obvious that, despite suffering from successive defeats, our enemies, namely the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing reactionary clique and their henchmen, have continued to sabotage our revolution and new regime in every way, including employing all kinds of psychological warfare tactics to divide, buy off, and deceive the Mong tribal compatriots and other tribal people into serving their scheme of intervention, aggression and destruction.

In the face of the confusing and changing situation, it is necessary that the Mong tribal compatriots and other tribal people throughout the country further strengthen unity even more than before, including the unity among our entire people and our international solidarity with Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. We must absolutely heighten the tradition of patriotic struggle, heroism and undauntedness. We must maintain a high sense of revolutionary vigilance in order to be prepared to totally and promptly smash all schemes and acts of destruction implemented by the enemies. We must pay attention to fulfilling the tasks of paying agricultural tax and selling surplus rice to the state, and to continuously increase production during the current dry season and in the coming new year.

On this occasion, I would like to laud and praise the Mong tribal compatriots for maintaining the spirit of fighting and making sacrifices, for working hard to increase production, for helping each other in consolidating and building agricultural cooperatives, for carrying out the socialist and collective way of life, and for raising your political and cultural standards so as to attain prosperity together with the other tribal compatriots.

Once again, I wish all the Mong tribal compatriots happiness. Let us score new and greater achievements in the new year in order to make noble contributions to the implementation of the 1983 State Plan.

Vientiane, 13 December 1982

[Signed] President Souphanouvong

Faidang Lobaliayao 'Appeal'

BK150707 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Dec 82

[13 December "Appeal" of Faidang Lobaliayao, vice chairman of the SPC and of the LFNC Central Committee to the Mong people -- read by announcer]

[Text] Beloved Mong tribal compatriots throughout the country: Our Boun Kin Chiang festival this year comes amid an atmosphere of revolutionary enthusiasm in which the Lao people of all tribes are emulating with one another in implementation of the first 5-year State Plan to score great victories and achievements for our nation and in

fulfilling the tasks of defending and building our country. Our traditional New Year this year is even more joyous and gay.

I am very happy to hail the ardent contributions made by our Mong tribal compatriots in the tasks of defending and building the country and safeguarding our new regime, and in closely uniting with other tribal people to triumphantly oppose the scheme of creating rifts and deception of the Beijing reactionary clique and the U.S. imperialists. I am strongly indignant at the enemies for deceiving a number of our Mong tribal compatriots into fleeing to foreign countries to suffer severe hardships. Some of them have been recruited as mercenaries to be sent back to Laos to create disturbances and commit crimes against their Lao compatriots.

I therefore call on the Mong tribal compatriots throughout the country to constantly heighten vigilance. Do not allow yourselves to be deceived and bought off by the imperialists and the Beijing reactionary clique. For instance, during the Mong New Year celebration, we must positively implement the party's and state's line and policies, and enthusiastically respond to the greetings message of President Souphanouvong, beloved and respected leader of our tribal people, by fulfilling the 1983 State Plan, uniting with other Lao compatriots in smashing the enemy scheme of creating rifts and stepping up efforts to increase production so as to attain a good life and good health in order to score new greater victories in the coming new year.

On the occasion of our Boun Kin Chiang festival, I extend my warm greetings to all the Mong tribal compatriots. May you, compatriots, attain new victories and develop a new spirit to fulfill new tasks in the new year. May you have new water to drink and new rice to eat in the new year. May your rice barn be full of rice and your pens full of pigs in the new year. May you attain happiness in the new year.

Vientiane, 13 December 1982

[Signed] Vice Chairman Faidang Lobaliayao

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES OUTGOING FRG ENVOY

BK150555 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] On the evening of 14 December, FRG Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Hermann Flender paid a courtesy call on Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC, at the Presidential Palace to bid farewell to the latter on the completion of his term in Laos. During the call, Souphanouvong held a cordial conversation with the FRG ambassador. He thanked and hailed the ambassador for contributing to the consolidation and strengthening of relations between Laos and the FRG. The FRG ambassador thanked President Souphanouvong and the Lao Government and people for providing him facilities so that he could successfully carry out his diplomatic mission here.

ILLEGAL ARMS REPORTEDLY SENT TO INDONESIA

BK150141 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] A 50-million baht arms consignment bought from the United States by an army general without the authorisation of the Thai Government has been shipped to Indonesia from Singapore, an air force attache told the Bangkok military court yesterday.

Group Captain Sommot Sunthonwet, an air force attache based in Singapore, was the first state witness to testify against Maj-Gen Sawong Phinyo, a former defence aide of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

Maj-Gen Sawong was charged by the prosecutor of the Judge Advocate General's Department with illegally purchasing 4,500 M16-A1 rifles and 500 M203 grenade launchers from the U.S. on behalf of the Defence Ministry. An alleged accomplice in the 50.71-million baht deal, Major Wiwat Witsanuwinon, who is attached to the Defence Ministry's Secretariat, is still at large and is believed to be hiding in a foreign country.

Group Captain Sommot said yesterday that he was told by the deputy director of the Singapore intelligence agency, whom he identified only as Poris, that the arms shipment had been stored by Singapore customs while awaiting diplomatic clearance. However, it had later been moved out by means unknown to him and then sent to Indonesia. The air force attache said he later discovered that the Indonesian military attache in Singapore, Lt-Col Bekka, had signed a document authorising the arms consignment to be shipped to Indonesia on board a Thai vessel, the Siam Wanit 1.

Group Captain Sommot told the court that last April he was approached by men involved in the illegal arms deal who tried in vain to convince him to issue diplomatic clearance for the shipment. He said that last April 23, Major Wiwat and a retired Singaporean major arrived at his office in Singapore. He said that Major Wiwat told him that the Royal Thai Army had bought an unspecified number of M16 rifles and hand grenades from the United States and the consignment had already arrived aboard a Maersk Line freighter.

The consignment was later put in the customs warehouse in Singapore. Major Wiwat, said Group Captain Sommot, wanted him to issue diplomatic clearance confirming that the weapons belonged to the Thai Government and that the major was acting on the government's behalf in arranging the consignment's delivery to Thailand.

Group Captain Sommot said he asked Major Wiwat why the consignment was not shipped directly to Thailand. Major Wiwat allegedly replied that there is a cabinet ruling which specifies that Thai merchant ships should be given priority in carrying goods purchased by governmental agencies.

According to the attache, Major Wiwat told him that there was no Thai shipping service between the U.S. and Thailand and, therefore, Maersk Line was chosen to undertake the delivery to Singapore where the arms would be discharged and loaded on a Thai freighter. The attache said he told Major Wiwat that he could not issue the clearance document as requested and advised the major to see the naval attache who is Thailand's military attache in Singapore.

The major replied that he had already tried to contact the naval attache, Captain Somohit Klanklinhom, but could not locate him, said Sommot. The group captain said that he then asked to talk to Wiwat's boss, Maj-Gen Sawong, and was given the general's phone number in Bangkok.

Group Captain Sommot told the court that he doubted the arms shipment was legally purchased because its delivery came at a time when General Prem was visiting several European countries. "I asked Wiwat who placed the order," said Group Captain Sommot, adding he was told that it was General Prem while he was army commander-in-chief.

Group Captain Sommot said he suggested that Wiwat see Ambassador Sanan Plangprayun and all of them, including the retired Singapore major, went to the embassy. They met the embassy adviser, Mr Aphinan Na Ranong, and subsequently the naval attache, Captain Somchit, and discussed the problem. Aphinan later consulted the ambassador and was told diplomatic clearance could not be issued without instructions from the Foreign Ministry, the court heard.

Group Captain Sommot said he finally got in touch with Maj-Gen Sawong and asked him about the arms shipment and was told the deal was secret and the general did not know the details. Group Captain Sommot told the court that he suggested Major Wiwat contact the Defence Ministry which could then consult with the Foreign Ministry and finally the ambassador to get clearance.

Major Wiwat returned to Bangkok the same day but returned to Singapore to meet Group Captain Sommot at his office on April 28. Wiwat was accompanied by a Mr Ditsathat who claimed to be a representative of the Colt Firearms Company in Thailand. The air force attache told the court that Wiwat demanded that he issue clearance but he declined. The two men later left his office and he filed a report about the incident to his superior in Bangkok, the director of intelligence.

The next two hearings were scheduled for January 12 and 21. A lawyer for Maj-Gen Sawong, Mr Pramot Khotchasunthon, told the POST yesterday that he would try to seek bail for the general whom he said has been suffering from a kidney illness. Maj-Gen Sawong has been detained in a military prison in Bangkok since his arrest last July.

PROTEST NOTE LISTS SRV INCURSIONS IN OCTOBER

BK150205 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 15 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] Vietnamese forces occupying Kampuchea made at least six incursions into Thai territory during October 1982, during which "barrages of artillery and mortar fire into Thai territory continued with regularity throughout, causing civilian deaths and injuries and damaging property of Thai citizens," according to a note presented recently by Thailand to the United Nations.

The Foreign Ministry yesterday released details of the latest protest note against Vietnamese violations of Thai territorial integrity through Kampuchea. The note was to be submitted to the UN secretary general by the Thai permanent representative to the UN, M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi.

Some of the incidents in October as listed in the note are as follows:

On Oct 1, 1982, at 6:50 pm, at least a dozen 120-mm mortar shells, fired by Vietnamese forces, exploded in Thai territory at Ban Khok Sabaeng, Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province.

On Oct 5, 1982, at 10 am, about 20 Vietnamese armed troops intruded into Thai territory and clashed with a Thai patrol unit at Ban Kot Sai, Khlong Yai District, Trat Province. Five Thai soldiers suffered serious injuries. Vietnamese casualties were unknown.

On Oct 7, 1982, at 8 pm, Vietnamese troops again fired four rounds of 105-mm artillery shells into Thailand.

These landed at an area in the vicinity of Ban San Lo Cha-Ngan in Prachin Buri Province, where a number of civilian displaced persons are sheltered.

On Oct 9, 1982, at 2:45 pm, an undetermined number of armed Vietnamese troops intruded into Thai territory and clashed with Thai soldiers about five kms northeast of Ban Nong Samet, Prachin Buri Province. One Thai soldier sustained serious injuries from the firefight.

On Oct 10, 1982, at 2:40 pm, a barrage of 75-mm recoilless fire from Vietnamese forces exploded in Thai territory southeast of Ban Ang Sila, which is a sizeable community, also in Prachin Buri Province.

On Oct 13, 1982, at 10 am, more than five rounds of 105-mm artillery shells fired by Vietnamese forces landed in Thai territory east of Wat Pak Nat, a Buddhist temple and Khao Phra, in Pong Nam Ron District, Chantaburi Province.

Between Oct 14-15, 1982, approximately a dozen rounds of mortar shells fired by Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea landed in Thai territory east of Ban Khlong Maro, a sizeable community in Khlong Yai District, Trat Province.

On Oct 17, 1982, at 7:20 pm, the Vietnamese again repeated their mortar fire, which landed at the same site in Khlong Yai District. This shelling resulted in the death of one Thai soldier and in injuries to others.

On Oct 20, 1982, at 7 am, a company of Vietnamese troops willfully intruded across the border and attacked a Thai Army post east of Ban Hat Som Poi, Khlong Yai District, Trat Province. Thai reinforcement from a nearby post was dispatched to the scene, clashing on the way with another contingent of Vietnamese troops. There were no casualties on the Thai side. It was not known how many casualties were suffered by the intruders.

On Oct 20, 1982, about 100 Vietnamese troops once again intruded into Thailand and were stopped by Thai defenders about 3 kms from the border near Ban Khlong Yai, Pong Nam Ron District, Chantaburi Province.

On Oct 23, 1982, at 4:45 pm, Vietnamese forces repeated rifle fire and mortar rounds landed in Thai territory in the vicinity of Thai border police camp at Ban Yang In, Khlong Yai District, Trat Province.

On Oct 23, 1982, at 11:25 am, an undetermined number of Vietnamese troops staged a deliberate hit-and-run attack on a Thai Army post situated several kilometers inside the Thai border at Ban Khlong Chan, Khlong Yai District, Trat Province.

On Oct 25, 1982, contingents of Vietnamese estimated to be company size, entered Thailand through Khao Khiriwong Pass near Border Post No. 71, Khlong Yai District, Trat Province, and surrounded a Thai police patrol unit on routine operation in the same vicinity. The ensuing firefight lasted several hours. Villagers endangered by the clash had to be evacuated from the surrounding areas.

On Oct 28, 1982, at 9:30 am and again at 4:40 pm, barrages of artillery shells fired by Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea burst in Thai territory at Ban Khok Sabaeng and Ban Khlong Saba in Prachin Buri and Trat Province respectively, causing damages to property and killing livestock. No casualties were reported.

Also on Oct 29, 1982, Vietnamese forces fired several rounds of mortar shells at Ban Na Klua School, Muang District, Trat Province, causing several damages to Thai civilians' houses and property and killing livestock.

SRV USE OF TOXIC CHEMICALS AGAIN NOTED

Border Inhabitants Warned

BK150816 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Col Chaiwat Kakhawanit, commander of the Mobil Development Unit No 12 in Prachin Buri Province, has warned the people living along the border with Kampuchea about the yellow toxic agent which may have been sprayed in streams and ponds in the area. He disclosed that the Thai military has learned that Vietnamese troops plan to use the poison now being stored at Samrong Airport in Oddar Meanchey Province, some 30 km from the Thai border, against soldiers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea if their ground operations fail.

He said that during recent fighting between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin and Son Sann soldiers at (Preap), about 3 km from the border of Aranyprathet District, as many as 19 of Son Sann's soldiers suffered from the yellow toxic agent. For this reason, he said, the people living along the borders should heed his warning. He added that they should be vigilant against strangers who might come into the area to mobilize the people against the government since Vietnam broadcasts a Thai language lesson program on the Voice of Kampuchean People Radio to teach the Thai language to Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers and spies for such operations in Thailand.

Villagers Suffer Injuries

BK150231 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] Chanthaburi -- Several Thai villagers were taken to Phra Pokklao Hospital last week after suffering injuries from a chemical attack, Governor Bunnak Saisawang disclosed yesterday. He said the villagers came from Ban Sap Ta Mao of Pong Nam Ron District close to the Kampuchean border where fighting was going on between Vietnamese and Khmer forces.

The chemical was initially suspected to be a mycotoxin, the governor said. He also said the Thai military has learned from intelligence sources that Vietnamese forces might launch a large-scale attack on Khmer guerrillas across the border here at the end of this week. He said that 15 Russian-made tanks have reportedly moved into the border area opposite Pong Nam Ron District. Furthermore, he added that aerial reconnaissance by Thai aircraft had shown that Hanoi had moved missiles closer to the border here.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Command reported yesterday that Vietnam has moved an unspecified amount of chemicals into an airbase in Samraong District of Oddar Meanchey and also has prepared to build an airstrip about 20 km from Chong Chom District of Thailand's Surin Province.

The command said that since last month a regiment of Vietnamese troops had been dispatched from Samraong to Ban Pha-Ong, 12 km from the Surin Border, while other battalions were moved into position about 10 km from O-Bok Pass in Buriram Province.

SAIYUT TO LAUNCH URBAN SECURITY CAMPAIGN

BK150305 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] The communists are trying to form "united fronts" in towns and cities, and the Supreme Command has drafted plans for urban security. The supreme commander of the armed forces, General Saiyut Koetphon, will be launching the urban security campaign with discussions with all concerned on December 20.

Close cooperation among the civilians, the police and the military are essential to success of the measures, he told the BANGKOK POST. Strategy for the operation against urban guerrillas has been drawn with details on procedures and tactics.

Local communities in the urban areas will be organised to cooperate closely with the police in an emergency, with the military being brought in whenever necessary. Providing the citizens with security for their lives and property takes priority over improvement of economic conditions, because when the people feel secure they will themselves help develop the economy, according to the supreme commander.

Gen Saiyut's drive to bring together the civil service, the police and the military in joint efforts against the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] contributed much to the CPT's survival problems in the rural areas.

"No communist party as such has really overthrown a government. It failed in Malaysia. It was the Lao Dong or Workers Party, a united front, which won in Vietnam. It was the Neo Lao Hak Xat (Laotian Patriotic Front), another united front, which took over the Vientiane government. In a similar manner, the communists of Thailand have been losing in the jungles where they cannot form united fronts. So, attempts are being made to gain support of the people through united fronts in the urban areas," he remarked.

"The communists cannot obtain popular support as the people don't like them. They have to use terms like 'patriotic' or 'national salvation' or 'liberation' for united fronts. Lighting the fire on the outside has not brought down the government. They are trying to come into towns and cities to set the urban interior aflame. After the October 14, 1973, student-led revolution, the CPT thought it could increase its strength, but it didn't. They couldn't form a united front in the jungles. The elements for a united front exist in the city. The communists in the jungles have been compared to the tip of an iceberg. But the number of communists in the jungles is not a measure of the CPT's strength. The number means nothing if it lacks a popular base which is the foundation for a united front."

Gen Saiyut recalled that in the early stages of the communist insurgency in the 1960's the communist strength was reduced from 2,000 to 1,000. The CPT could not obtain mass support in the rural areas as a result of the village security system. After a period of uncertain government attitude towards the communists, their number in the jungles rose to over 10,000. When the policy of "politics leading the military" and providing pardon and mercy to reformed communists has been implemented, "several thousands came out of the jungles," he reported.

But later, when some of the defectors had been killed or when they saw nothing done about social justice, they became dissident again and returned to the jungles.

Gen Saiyut reported that it was the Kriangsak Chamanan and the Prem Tinsulanon governments which really understood the essentials of combatting the communists with political action supplementing military operations. "In all countries there would be communists, not necessarily pro-Beijing or pro-Moscow, but independents in whatever guise trying to overthrow governments. The governments have to fight, not in a war, but in doing good. They have to compete with the communists for the hearts and minds of the people."

In political warfare, the supreme commander pointed out, "the government has to show its capability to provide security, social and economic justice for the people."

In working to provide security for the people in Bangkok as well as other cities and towns, Gen Saiyut said, "It is not a matter where the police, the military and the civil service can try to pass the buck to each other. All must have joint responsibility."

This is embodied in the urban security strategy the supreme commander is launching with discussions with authorities concerned on December 20 in his capacity as keeper of the internal peace. He said that the plan for urban security will be basically similar to that for rural security, mobilising all forces concerned. He had been involved with urban security planning for some time but only now is he placed in a position to implement it.

GOVERNMENT COLLECTS MORE ARMS FROM DEFECTORS

BK140215 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] Mukdahan -- Government forces yesterday collected the remaining 1,021 weapons, items of equipment and 75,183 rounds of ammunition from the Zone 444 communist base, an informed source said.

The insurgents of Zone 444, who defected en masse earlier this month, had already handed in 300 assault rifles and 90 K54 shotguns during a welcoming ceremony presided over by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army Gen Athit Kamlang-ek. The weapons and equipment picked up from the base in Don Tan District yesterday included rocket-propelled grenades, mortars, heavy machineguns and 32 radio sets, the source said.

The mass surrender of communist insurgents from the Zone 444 base was considered a major psychological victory for the government's anti-communist campaign.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- On 1 December his majesty the king received credentials from the following ambassadors separately: Tran Quang Co, the SRV ambassador to Thailand, and Josef Bozek, the CSSR ambassador to Thailand who maintains residence in Burma. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 2 Dec 82 BK]

SAUDI OFFICIAL ARRIVES -- Saudi Arabia Deputy Foreign Minister Shaykh 'Abd Mohammed Alireza arrived in Bangkok yesterday afternoon on a 2-day visit. Accompanied by two other Saudi Arabian officials, he met Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetella at noon today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where luncheon was given in his honor. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 2 Dec 82 BK]

SEPTEMBER TRADE WITH LAOS -- According to a report from the Banks of Thailand's northeastern branch, Thailand's exports to Laos in September rose to 124 million baht, an increase of more than 65 percent over the preceding month. During January-September Thailand exported goods worth 608.6 million baht to Laos, while it imported from Laos 24 million baht worth of goods. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 1 Dec 82 BK]

NHAN DAN DISCUSSES PRC'S 'WAR OF SABOTAGE'

BK150945 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Dec 82

[NHAN DAN 15 December editorial: "Resolutely Smash the Multifaceted War of Sabotage by the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists in Collusion with the U.S. Imperialists"]

[Text] The Fifth VCP Congress resolution observes: Our country, although at peace, is faced with a multifaceted war of sabotage by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. At the same time, we must be ready to cope with a possible large-scale war of enemy aggression.

Our entire party, people and army are dutybound to resolutely smash the multifaceted war of enemy sabotage in order to protect socialist construction, prevent the enemy from launching a large-scale war of aggression against our country and, at the same time, enable us to fight victoriously if the enemy should ever recklessly wage such a war.

The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are constantly scheming to invade and annex our country so as to expand toward Southeast Asia. They are an immediate and dangerous threat to our people.

Since the deplorable defeat of their war of aggression against Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists have engaged in a strenuous arms race, colluded with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists to oppose and sabotage the Vietnamese revolution, and nurtured schemes to return to Indochina. They are the main enemy of our people and the world's people.

An independent and unified socialist Vietnam poses the greatest obstacle to the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and to the U.S. imperialists who have colluded with other international reactionaries in carrying out their counterrevolutionary plots in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

While the enemy have not been able to wage a large-scale war of aggression against our country, they are still resorting to conducting a multifaceted war of sabotage in order to weaken our country by stirring up disturbances and riots, overthrow our regime and then annex our country and the other Indochinese countries.

In this type of war, the enemies will attack us in several fields, from many directions, on many fronts and through many insidious and very dangerous plots and tricks. They have sabotaged us on the economic, political, ideological, military, diplomatic, cultural and social fronts -- mainly on the economic, political, ideological and cultural fronts. They have intensified their spying activities by sending groups of spies and commandos from our northern border, the sea and Thailand into our territory in order to collect intelligence information, establish connection with the counterrevolutionaries, conduct harassment activities and plot riots and subversion.

They have capitalized on our economic difficulties, the villains, hoodlums and degenerates and decadent elements, and social evils to exacerbate negative phenomena in our social and economic life. They have conducted intensive psychological warfare operations to foment trouble, pessimism and confusion among our people, separate our people from our party, divide the Indochinese solidarity bloc and separate our country from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

This type of war falls in with the enemy's counterrevolutionary strategy designed to oppose our people and the peoples of other Indochinese countries and Southeast Asia.

Our people's struggle against the multifaceted war of enemy sabotage is very fierce, complicated and long. This struggle is closely linked with the struggle to resolve the problem of who will defeat whom between the two roads, and to build socialism and implement our people's socialist revolution. At the same time, it is part of the struggle between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces worldwide.

Our people have adequate strength, will and experience to defeat the enemies in all kinds of war. Our entire party and all the people and troops must be fully aware of the enemies, remain permanently vigilant, uphold their revolutionary spirit and do their utmost to resolutely smash the multifaceted war of enemy sabotage and, at the same time, ensure the country's constant readiness and strength to defeat the enemies in any circumstances.

Our people are striving to achieve the socioeconomic tasks and targets set by the fifth party congress. Upholding the spirit of self-reliance, they are exploiting all existing and latent capabilities, working, practicing thrift, actively building and protecting the economy, and developing production so as to gradually stabilize living conditions and contribute to strengthening our country in all respects.

We are applying ourselves to building the party, the administration, the armed forces, the public security forces and the various mass organizations to make them really pure, stable and strong, thereby creating very basic conditions for defeating the war waged by the enemy.

To defeat the enemy, we must have technical knowledge. We must also painstakingly study and accurately appraise the character, schemes, tricks, strengths, means and field of operation of each kind of enemy so as to formulate plans for highly accurate and effective counterattacks.

Production work must be closely combined with efforts to rigorously manage and scrupulously defend it. Struggling against the enemy's economic sabotage activities to protect socialist property and to defend our socialist construction is a very important and pressing task at this juncture. This struggle is directly linked with the struggle against the negative phenomena in society. We must mercilessly punish speculators, smugglers, hoodlums, thieves, robbers and bribe-takers, especially in key economic sectors, in areas where large amounts of property, supplies and machinery are concentrated, and on the front of distribution and circulation. This is because the enemy usually uses these bad people and takes advantage of our errors in management to conduct economic sabotage activities.

Our entire party and armed forces must build and consolidate the socialist ideological front, promote unity and singlemindedness and uphold our sense of organization and discipline. We must clearly see our favorable conditions as well as our difficulties, stand firm, be confident, zealously carry out the party's line, and resolutely struggle against the enemy's psychological warfare and his reactionary and decadent culture, and against unhealthy lifestyles.

We must intensify national defense and security work and must not slacken vigilance and the dictatorship of the proletariat even for a moment. We must resolutely smash all enemy acts of military sabotage, struggle against spies, reactionaries and other criminal elements, and protect political security and public order and safety.

To achieve victory in our struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, we must rely on the enormous strength of the people's revolutionary movement and the aggregate strength of the entire system of proletarian dictatorship, the two key instruments of which are public security and armed forces.

By bringing into play their collective mastery, the working people will serve as brave and resourceful combatants who know how to fight and to defeat the enemy so as to firmly protect the fatherland's security.

The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union must use its assault forces to promote productive labor and to struggle against the enemy's schemes and acts of sabotage, especially his scheme to destroy our country's younger generation ideologically.

Each Communist Party member must be a staunch militant and each party organization and chapter an impregnable fortress to defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage.

While doing our utmost in productive labor to gradually improve the economic situation and the people's living standards, we must firmly protect our position in all fields so as to attack the enemy, and must continually attack the enemy so as to protect our position and to satisfactorily fulfill the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

The enemy's multifaceted war of aggression against our people is unjust and counter-revolutionary. It has been opposed by the Chinese and American people themselves and condemned by progressive people throughout the world. In this war the enemy shows very basic weaknesses, whereas our people are armed with a just cause, bolstered by a glorious tradition of struggle, equipped with abundant experience in coping with many kinds of enemy, and endowed with an invincible strength to protect their socialist construction.

Under party leadership and by developing the working people's collective mastery and increasing the state's management efficiency, we will surely be able to defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage.

UN REPORT ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS STUDY REJECTED

BK141035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] On 8 December, at the UN headquarters in New York, Committee No. 1 in charge of political and security affairs of the 37th UN General Assembly studied a report by a group of UN experts to investigate the so-called use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan, and passed a draft resolution to dissolve this group of experts.

Adelman, deputy head of the U.S. delegation, made false charges against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and Afghanistan. The slanderous charges by the United States were supported by the representatives of New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Singapore and the Netherlands. However, the group of UN experts itself observed that the slanderous charges by the United States could not be backed up with scientific evidence.

The representatives of the Soviet Union, Laos, Afghanistan and some other countries totally rejected the fabrications contained in the report sent by the U.S. secretary of state for the UN secretary general in 1982 and in the various notes and petitions of the United States and the genocidal Pol Pot clique on the same issue.

This trick of making white black and sending up a smokescreen was pulled by the United States to shun responsibility for the consequences of its chemical war in Indochina, cover up the U.S. authorities gigantic program for producing mass-killing weapons -- including chemical weapons -- and evade serious negotiations for the drafting of an international convention to ban chemical weapons totally.

Ambassador Vo Anh Tuan, our country's representative, pointed out that although the United States and a number of its allies have released many slanderous allegations concerning the use of chemical weapons, the group of investigators, after 2 years of work, have reached the conclusion that no evidence can be found. This is very simple and easy to understand because in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan no toxic chemicals have been used, save for those used by the United States in its war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries and U.S. chemical weapons used by the reactionaries in Afghanistan.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS CSSR YOUTH DELEGATION

OW142305 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 14 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here today a delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union.

The delegation was led by Jaroslav Jeneral, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union.

Chairman Pham Van Dong said he highly appreciated the assistance and support given by the party, state and youth union of Czechoslovakia to the Vietnamese people in their past struggle for national liberation and in socialist construction and national defence at present.

Jaroslav Jeneral renewed the Czechoslovak people and youth's solidarity with the Vietnamese people and youth in countering the plots and acts of sabotage by expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism.

Earlier, the Czechoslovak delegation had visited many establishments and places including Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh City, and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone. It was decorated with the Friendship Order by the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Jaroslav Jeneral, on behalf of the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union, conferred the Julius Fucik Gold Order on members of the Secretariat of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. Vu Mao, on behalf of the latter, presented Jaroslav Jeneral and the other leading members of the delegation with the medal "For the Young Generation".

The two sides signed a protocol on cooperation for 1983-85 and issued a communique on the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union's visit to Vietnam. The delegation left here today.

PHAM VAN DONG SALUTES NEW SPANISH PRIME MINISTER

OW101818 Hanoi VNA in English 1609 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 10 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a message of congratulations to Felipe Gonzales, general secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, on his election as prime minister of the Kingdom of Spain.

The message expressed the hope for further development of friendly relations between the two countries and wished the Spanish premier's good health and success in his noble mission.

SOCIALIST PARTY MARKS SOVIET ANNIVERSARY

OW142309 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 14 -- A meeting was held here yesterday by the Central and Hanoi committees of the Vietnam Socialist Party [V.S.P.] to mark the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Speaking at the meeting, Nguyen Xien, general secretary of the V.S.P., said that the Vietnam Socialist Party like all other member organizations of the Vietnam Fatherland Front attaches great importance to enhancing the friendship and solidarity with the Soviet Union, considering this a political task of first importance.

In response to the days of Soviet culture in Vietnam, the Haiphong cinema service has begun a month of Soviet films. The local book distribution service has widely published the books entitled "Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship" and "60 Years of the Soviet Socialist Republics" as well as numerous Soviet and Vietnamese books on the U.S.S.R.

CENTRAL LENIN MUSEUM DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

OW142303 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec. 14 -- A delegation of the Central Lenin Museum led by its Vice-Director V.I. Botrarov recently arrived here on a visit on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R.

The delegation has organized an exhibition named "Following Lenin's Path on Proletarian Internationalism" in Hanoi, Hue and Ho Chi Minh Cities.

It conferred with officials of the Ho Chi Minh Museum on their work and on their cooperation for 1982-85. The Soviet delegation was warmly received by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

VIETNAMESE CP GREETES GREEK CP CONGRESS

OW130857 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec. 13 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message of greetings to the 11th Congress of the Greek Communist Party.

The message reads: "Upholding their glorious revolutionary tradition over the past 40 years, the Communists and other peace and democratic forces of Greece have valiantly struggled against imperialism and dictatorial forces. They have overcome innumerable trials and recorded great historical victories, thus opening up fine prospects for Greece's struggle for peace, democracy and national interests. Our party highly values the revolutionary militancy of the Communists and other peace and democratic forces of Greece, and considers your victories valuable contributions to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in Europe and elsewhere. We firmly believe that your congress will vigorously encourage the Communists and other peace and democratic forces to step up the struggle for democratic changes, for Greece's dissociation from NATO, against the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe, for the eventual abolition of all nuclear weapons, and for a lasting peace in Europe.

"The Communist Party and other peace and democratic forces in Greece have always provided a wholehearted support to the Vietnamese people's struggle for national defense and construction. Your support is a valuable encouragement to our people in surmounting obstacles to advance towards new victories. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to thank you sincerely".

The message wishes for constant consolidation and development of the solidarity and friendship between the Communist Parties and peoples of Vietnam and Greece.

CUBAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELEGATION VISITS

OW131730 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 13 -- An agreement on trade cooperation between the Vietnamese and Cuban Chambers of Commerce was signed here on Dec. 8 by their respective presidents, Hoang Trong Dai and Jose Dias.

Jose Dias headed a delegation of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce on a visit to Vietnam from Dec 5-13.

While here, the delegation was warmly welcomed by Le Khac, Central Committee member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of foreign trade.

BULGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS VISIT

OW142307 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 14 -- A delegation of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry led by its Deputy Foreign Minister and Secretary General Petko Iliev paid a visit to Vietnam from December 11-14.

Petko Iliev and his party were cordially received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Luong and Petko Iliev discussed questions for strengthening cooperation between the foreign ministries of the two countries.

SRV-INDIA TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED 11 DEC

OW142301 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec. 14 -- A trade protocol for 1983 between Vietnam and India was signed at the Office of the Indian Ministry of Commerce in New Delhi on Dec. 11.

Signatories were Dau Ngoc Xuan, vice-chairman of the Vietnamese State Commission for Planning, and co-vice-president of the joint Vietnamese-Indian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; and A.B.D. Hussan, Indian vice-minister of commerce.

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON IMPLEMENTING CONSTITUTION

BK121234 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] On 7 December, the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued directive No. 315-CT to guide all sectors and echelons in ensuring that cadres and the people implement the new Constitution and the law more satisfactorily.

The directive is also aimed at overcoming all flouting of the socialist law, lax discipline and the lack of firmness in the struggle against law-breaking activities and social evils.

The directive reminds the heads of all sectors and the people's committees at all echelons to attach importance to propagandizing and educating about the law, to formulate plans for guiding and controlling this work and to turn it into a regular activity.

The task of propagandizing and educating about the law must be aimed at satisfactorily supporting the central task of the revolution in the new stage, namely, to build socialism and to defend the socialist fatherland. Regular educational measures must be applied to enable cadres and the people to clearly understand the new Constitution and the current laws on economic management, on strengthening national defense and on maintaining public order and security.

In the immediate future, efforts must be made to educate people in the rights and obligations of citizens, in the law of military service, and in other legal documents concerning the protection of socialist property and the maintenance of socialist order in the circulation and distribution of goods.

The directive urges all sectors and echelons to widely use propaganda organs, newspapers, news agencies, radio and television broadcasts and other forms of cultural and artistic activities to make sure that the task of propagandizing and educating about the law is carried out in a diversified and attractive manner suitable for each kind of people.

The Council of Ministers has entrusted the Ministry of Culture with the responsibility of setting aside an adequate amount of paper each year for the publication of books, magazines, pictures and documents in support of the task of propagandizing and educating about the law. The Defense, Higher and Vocational Education and Education Ministries, the General Vocational Training Department and the various administrative schools should introduce systematic legal study into their curricula. The Justice Ministry must closely coordinate with various organs, such as the VCP Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department and the Science and Education department, the Culture Ministry and the Central Radio and Television Commission, and with various mass organizations such as the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions and the Vietnam Women's Union, so as to satisfactorily carry out the task of propagandizing and educating on the law among cadres and the people.

NHAN DAN EXAMINES WORK OF BORDER DEFENSE FORCES

BK131313 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Nov 82 p 1

[Duy Tan report]

[Text] Carrying out the big campaign "to develop the fine character and to increase the fighting strength" of the People's Armed Forces, the border defense forces in the 9th Military Region have actively participated in building local political and military bases, especially in the border and coastal villages. Many cadres and combatants have joined the groups of cadres dispatched by various localities to villages to help in construction work and to motivate the people to fulfill their central tasks and to implement the party's major policies such as building production collectives, purchasing commodities, collecting taxes and recruiting troops. Various border defense units have carried out propaganda and mass agitation work to motivate the people to contribute to building people's border and coastal defense lines.

Using many forms of activities such as promoting brotherhood and offering sponsorship, many units have made active contributions to consolidating the mass organizations, building healthy and pure cultural, artistic and sports and physical education movements, and so forth.

A number of units have also coordinated with various localities to organize 831 meetings attended by more than 100,000 people to expose the enemy's psychological warfare and multifaceted war of sabotage. To date they have built and consolidated 150 people's security teams and 13 militia platoons, have provided military training to 3,236 members of the self-defense forces and have motivated 13,078 youths to join the army. They have also participated in consolidating 70 mass organizations and 35 production collectives and have unmasked a number of bad elements who wormed their way into party committee echelons. In addition, these units have joined the local militia and self-defense units in guarding important places and arresting trouble-makers and saboteurs of public order and security.

BRIEFS

MEDIA DELEGATION IN NICARAGUA -- Hanoi, VNA, 24 Nov -- A delegation of the Vietnam Radio and T.V. Commission has paid a week-long visit to Nicaragua. The delegation, led by Ly Van Sau, called at a number of radio stations. It was received by Carlos Nunez, commander of revolution, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, and president of the Council of State; Rafael Solis, deputy commander of revolution and security general of the Council of State, and Daniel Ortega, commander revolution, member of the national leadership of the F.S.L.N. and president of the government of National Reconstruction. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0800 GMT 25 Nov 82 OW]

AN GIANG WINTER-SPRING RICE -- An Giang Province will strive to plant 100,000 hectares of rice in this year's winter-spring crop season. Efforts have so far been made by Phu Tan, Phu Chau and Cho Moi Districts to ensure that winter-spring rice is planted with high-yield varieties on nearly 30,000 hectares on schedule. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Dec 82 BK]

GOVERNMENT'S COMMENDATION -- The Council of Ministers recently sent a message commending cadres and workers of the 9th geological survey team in Quang Ninh Province and their associate Soviet experts for fulfilling the 1982 plan. Party from the discovery of a coal bed at the Deo Nai mining area, the 9th geological survey team has prepared many accurate reports that are beneficial to the exploration and exploitation of coal in other areas. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Dec 82]

MALAYSIAFURTHER ON VISIT BY FRENCH PRIME MINISTER

More on Mahathir-Mauroy Talks

BK141415 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] France will assess the standard of the Malaysian Education Certificate [SPM] and consider making SPM as the basic entry qualification for Malaysians into its institutions of higher learning. A French education delegation will arrive in Kuala Lumpur to carry out the assessment. The matter was agreed upon during the second round of talks between Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir and the visiting French premier, Mr Pierre Mauroy, in the federal capital today.

The secretary general of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Tan Sri Zakaria Ali, told newsmen that both leaders, during their 1-hour discussion, also agreed to cooperate in various fields, including fisheries. France will assist Malaysia to undertake a study on the potential of deep-sea fishing and help develop fish resources and hatchery.

Last night at a dinner session hosted by his Malaysian counterpart, Mr Mauroy condemned the occupation of any country by foreign troops with special reference to Kampuchea and Afghanistan. The French leader stressed the need for greater efforts to press for the implementation of the UN resolutions calling for the evacuation of foreign troops which illegally occupy territories of other countries.

Thermal Powerplant Agreement

BK141427 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] France has signed a protocol offering a credit to 96 million ringgit for the construction of a thermal powerplant at Paka in Trengganu. The document was signed in Kuala Lumpur during the visit of the French prime minister, Mr Pierre Mauroy, to Malaysia, which ended today. Other details of the agreement were not available. The Paka project for recycling waste gas from the offshore Trengganu oil fields is estimated to cost over 600 million ringgit. Japanese, West German and South Korean firms besides the French have submitted tenders for the project.

France has also offered to provide a 336-million-ringgit credit for feasibility study and construction of another major powerplant in the country besides finance for supply of the equipment and parts for Malaysian projects involving French participation.

Mr Mauroy also said that France was ready to play a greater role in helping to solve the Kampuchean crisis as part of an overall drive to restore its diplomatic and commercial presence in Asia. He made the offer at the end of 2 days of talks. He pledged France's support for ASEAN and said Paris would use its traditional links with Vietnam to promote implementation of UN resolutions calling for withdrawal of foreign troops and self-determination in Kampuchea.

The wife of the French prime minister, Madame Mauroy, visited the Selangor pewter factory in Kuala Lumpur today. She was taken on an housing tour of the factory and also tried her hand at hammering a few patterns onto a finished pewter mug.

Commentary Notes French Concessions

BK141440 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The current official visit to Malaysia by Mr Pierre Mauroy, the French prime

minister, has resulted in France granting the Malaysian Airline System's request for additional landing rights in Paris. Malaysia has requested for additional concessions for its airline in view of the growing importance of France in this region's trade and politics.

Alas, while Malaysia did not get all that is considered vital, it is nevertheless happy with the additional landing right in view of the fact that the current recession had severely shrunk the international airline passenger market.

Mr Mauroy was also told that Malaysia would like its purchases from industrial countries and their awards of contracts to their firms to be reciprocated by the transfer of technology and improved access to markets. This is not the first time that the Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, had told a visiting head of state or government that Malaysia wants to gain much more from her trading relationship with other nations. Thus, it was not enough for France and other developed nations to send only trade missions on a regular basis. What Malaysia would prefer is that the trade mission should also be accompanied by an investment mission.

When the Australian prime minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser, visited Malaysia recently he told that Australia's protectionist policy was a sore point with most ASEAN nations. Similarly, despite Mr Mauroy's assertion that France imported more from the Third World than any other developed nation, Malaysia was still happy with certain measures that could impede the free flow of goods. [sentence as heard]

Mr Mauroy had stated that France's decision to use French on all import-export documents was a move designed to exert a strong French identity. Malaysia's view, however, was that this constituted another nontariff barrier and should be removed. This was just part of a long list of grievances against developed nations that included the manipulation of commodity exchanges, the jacking up of interest rates and the release of stockpiles of so-called strategic commodities.

It is indeed ironical that the strongest proponents of the free trade system were the ones who were the more guilty of these protectionist moves. Though the Malaysian prime minister did not name the countries involved, it is obvious that he was referring to the United States. The United States has released stockpiles of tin at the time when the tin prices were one of the lowest in the last quarter century. Its high interest rates have definitely reduced the flow of investment to this area and certain other policies, like its refusal to sign the sixth International Tin Agreement and the UN sponsored Law of the Sea agreement have not been very helpful.

Thus, the French prime minister will leave Malaysia with a full appraisal of what its problems are. And therefore Malaysia is grateful of the response and appreciation shown by France.

OBJECTIONS TO INDIA'S KAMPUCHEA STAND AIRED

BK150913 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Malaysia regrets that India has not invited Kampuchea to the seventh nonaligned summit meeting to be held in New Delhi next March. The parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, said in Kuala Lumpur that India, as the host country, could still invite the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to represent that country at the summit if it wanted to.

He said an overwhelming majority of the Nonaligned Movement members support the Government of Democratic Kampuchea led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk as the sole and legitimate government of Kampuchea as proved by the various votings on that country at the United Nations recently. India could not give due cognition to this stand.

Mr Kadir was responding to an agency report that Kampuchea would not be invited to the summit as its seat had been kept vacant since the last heads of government conference 4 years ago. The report quoted an Indian Government spokesman as saying that exclusion of Kampuchea from the summit was because of difference over who should represent Phnom Penh and adding that it was up to the summit participants to decide on representation.

Mr Kadir Sheikh Fadzir said Malaysia, together with ASEAN and many other countries, considered India's decision as illegal. There was never a decision on the vacancy formula at all.

EXPLOSIVES ATTACHED TO NAVY SHIP INVESTIGATED

BK130358 Hong Kong AFP in English 0339 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Dec 13 (AFP) -- The Malaysian Navy has set up a board of inquiry to ascertain how explosives were attached to the hull of a naval vessel docked at the Malaysian Shipyard Engineering (MSE) shipyard in Johore Bahru, southern Malaysia, the STAR newspaper reported today.

The paper, quoting sources, said contract divers employed by the MSE found about 14 plastic explosives attached to the hull of the naval vessel on a routine dive to check the keel block of the ship, that was berthed for repairs.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said the explosives were discharged on the open sea by a bomb disposal unit from the Royal Malaysian Navy's base in Woodlands.

Police and the MSE are also believed to have started their own investigations into the possibilities of a sabotage attempt.

BRIEFS

ROK JOINT VENTURE PROJECTS -- The Ministry of Trade and Industry has so far approved 13 South Korean manufacturing projects with a total proposed investment of 222 million ringgit. These projects, mostly on joint venture basis, will produce goods ranging from textiles to motor vehicle components. The deputy minister, Datuk Shahrir Abdul Samad, says two of these projects are already in production. He points out that South Korean investment in the country is still small and ranks 26th in term of total foreign investment. However, the investment will be further increased by at least 180 million ringgit with the approval of a cement project in Perak. It will be the largest of such projects in the country when it comes on stream. Datuk Shahrir told this to newsmen after meeting the visiting South Korean delegation of industrialists in Kuala Lumpur. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Dec 82 BK]

TRADE SURPLUS -- Malaysia recorded a trade surplus of 425 million ringgit last year, contrary to earlier reports that there was a deficit of 800 million ringgit, according to Minister of Trade and Industry Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. He said the country's export this year is estimated at 26 billion ringgit. This is a decrease of 1.7 percent from that of last year, which stood at 27 billion ringgit. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Dec 82 BK]

KANGLEON DENIES ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE

HK140418 Manila Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Rebel priest Father Edgardo Kangleon today denied that he was ever tortured or forced to make a confession by military and police authorities. Father Kangleon likewise stated that contrary to the dissident propaganda campaign, the government is not systematically persecuting the church and its members. The rebel priest made this denial in an exclusive interview with this station.

Correspondent (June Francisco) reports: [begin recording] Rebel priest Father Edgardo Kangleon today said he was never tortured nor forced to make a confession by Eastern Command authorities since his arrest last October 10. Father Kangleon said he was treated kindly by the military [words indistinct]. At the same time, he stated that the propaganda of the underground movement that the government is systematically persecuting the church is not true. He said that the act of one priest does not necessarily involve the church as an institution.

During the same interview, Father Kangleon also disclosed that as [word indistinct] coordinator of the National Democratic Front, he was able to use church-related documents as propaganda material for the booklets. At the same time he said he was able to generate savings from church-related projects and donate these amounts to the underground movement. He said he gave the movement 60,000 pesos for its various projects. [end recording]

DEVELOPMENTS IN JOSE BURGOS, WE FORUM CASE

HK150044 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Excerpt] President Marcos ordered yesterday the release under house arrest of WE FORUM publisher-editor Jose Burgos Jr and his co-accused, in the spirit of Christmas. The president issued the order to enable Burgos and the other co-accused to prepare for their trial with their counsels in view of the direct evidence against them in the subversion charges. President Marcos directed Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver to carry out the release order immediately. The temporary release under house arrest requires the accused to report to a security officer at least every Monday of each week, and that they appear during the trial. Burgos and his co-accused were also warned not to engage in any act in which they are charged, otherwise they will be placed once again under detention.

The trial of Burgos and his co-accused will start Friday and be held hereafter every Monday, Tuesday and Friday, to speed up the proceedings.

In another development, Manila Fiscal (Jose P. Bamidiano) ordered WE FORUM editor Jose Burgos to answer within 10 days the criminal libel suits filed against him. The 40-million-peso libel suit stems from a series of articles in WE FORUM which questioned the medals of Filipino World War II veterans, including President Marcos. Charged with Burgos in the libel cases was U.S.-based propagandist Bonifacio Gillego, who is intelligence officer of the antigovernment Movement for a Free Philippines. According to Fiscal (Bamidiano), there is probable cause to warrant the order of the issue to Burgos to file counteraffidavits within 10 days.

CLARK AIR BASE EMPLOYEES PROTEST HARASSMENT

HK140112 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Dec 82 p 5

[Text] Angeles City, 12 Dec -- Some 100 Clark Air Base storekeepers asked the Defense Ministry today to stop USAF officials from harassing and linking them to subversive elements and the New People's Army.

The group asked Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Brig. Gen. Bienvenido Felix, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] RECOM 3 commander in Camp Olivas, Pampanga, to send probers to Clark and look into their situation.

In letters to the officials, the employees said agents of the Office of Special Investigation (OSI) raided their places of work.

The employees said the OSI, whose acts are known to ranking air force officials, surrounded the areas where they work and, with side and long arms raised and ready to shoot, approached the employees and questioned them on their alleged links to subversive elements.

The employees said they had nothing to do with subversive elements. If they were involved, they said, the Constabulary and the Clark Air Base Command (CABCOM) could have arrested them.

The employees charged their constitutional rights were violated when the agents asked to take a look at military intelligence reports reportedly secured from the PC. The agents also called the employees communists.

Earlier, three employees filed criminal complaints before the city fiscal's Office against 12 American officials for indiscriminatory machination over the recent incidents.

OFFICIALS DENOUNCE WORLD BANK AGRICULTURAL REPORT

HK150109 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Dec 82 p 4

[Text] Government agricultural credit experts lashed out at the World Bank for "condemning" government policies on the agricultural credit sector.

In a recently completed draft review of the Philippine agricultural credit sector, a World Bank mission blamed the "ineffective and inefficient" policies of government for the malfunctioning of the agricultural credit system of the country.

The mission summed up the sector's current problems to include: Limited access to and supply of formal credit to farmers; institutional weaknesses; and government policies adversely affecting agricultural credit. The mission also cited the weaknesses in the cooperative system and government support services, and poor monitoring of the financial sector of its rural operations as contributors to the overall poor performance of the sector.

Government failure: The report focused on the problems besetting the rural credit institutions as key indicators of the government's failure to manage the agricultural credit sector. About 300 rural banks are incurring losses and some 400 rural banks posting marginal profits. Even government banks are faced with financial difficulties. Many farmers are in need of credit but still do not have access to it. This is because lending institutions are hesitant to provide agricultural loans in view of their unfortunate experiences with farmer-borrowers. The credibility and discipline in the sector have been seriously eroded, the report said.

All these problems were attributed to the government's perpetuation of credit subsidies through low input prices, regulation of interest rates, and the proliferation and consequent non-coordination of government agencies engaged in agriculture.

The mission then proposed the total elimination of credit subsidies and deregulation of interest rates to give way to the commercialization of agricultural lending. These measures, the mission said, would facilitate the flow of credit to the rural sector as rural banks will be encouraged to accelerate their lending activities.

Moreover, the WB mission recommended the establishment of a "central bank for agriculture" to coordinate the activities of all rural credit institutions and generate its own funds.

Adverse reaction: The report, however, raised adverse reactions from government officials. They called the report "bullshit," "myopic," "unfair," "loathsome," and such other critical words they could muster. A ranking official also called the suggestions of the mission "naive, to say the least."

The harsh reception of the report arose mainly from the impression that "government and central bank and the rest of the financial system chose the wrong methods in catering to the credit needs of the agricultural sector." "Parang wala na kaming ginawang tama, (it is as if we have not done anything right)," complained a ranking agriculture official.

"The reader of the report is immediately assailed by what appears to be a condemnation of Masagana 99, supervised credit, the cooperative movement, government agricultural credit subsidy, etc., as culprits in the sputtering and malfunctioning of the agricultural credit machinery," said a finance official in a letter to the president of his bank.

One official from the Technical Board for Agricultural Credit (TBAC) said the report actually gave a fair assessment of the agricultural credit sector today, but that it failed to view the agricultural credit scenario in relation to government objectives.

Unfair: While there is validity in some of the criticisms, the report failed to balance its critical comment with an appreciation of the benefits to the economy, to the farmer and to the population from these measures, the finance official said. He added that the mission also failed to "explain the prevailing crisis conditions of food shortages, social ferment, threatened public disorder, plus the shutout of one important source of informal credit, namely, the landlord, upon the implementation of land reform. All these measures being 'criticized' were the best possible measures at the time."

For example, the government launched M-99 in 1973 to make the country self-sufficient in rice and displace the mounting importations of the staple amounting to 250,000 metric tons per year. To meet the objective, the government provided cheap funds for credit at low interest rates, subsidized the cost of fertilizer at one time when world market prices of the chemical inputs were too high for farmers to afford, provided massive extension services to assist farmers in production techniques and guaranteed rural banks a return of 85 percent of the banks' funds should farmers default their loan repayment.

The government did reach its goal. But the WB mission said the cost of success was the crumbling agricultural credit sector.

"The government may have incurred a billion pesos in losses due to loan defaults by farmers, but if we remained insufficient in rice, it would cost the country eight-fold," claimed a top government official.

The report is proposing to deregulate interest rates mainly to revive the viability of rural banks which suffered from M-99. But government officials contend that such a move will be counterproductive since farmers cannot afford to pay such high interest rates, considering the high cost of other factors of production.

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